THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GRANT.

The Result of His Administration in Six Months—An Interesting Statement of the New Policy of National Economy.

This statement, contained in the New York *Times'* Washington despatches published this morning, is one of the best evidences of the increasing prosperity of the nation under the guidance of President Grant:—

To all assaults, to all criticism, come from whence it may; to all argument however specious or logical, President Grant and his administration need only reply in the presentation of the irrefutable facts and the demonstration of the inexorable results of a policy which speaks in unmistakable language, and is suited to the comprehension of the plainest understanding. Two complete quarters of the present administration, from April 1 to September 30, inclusive, are now recapitulated by the proper officers, and the result exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

It is nothing less than the magnificent showing that for the first clear half year of General Grant's administration, as compared with the same period in 1868, the increase in the revenue and the decrease in the expenditure aggregate the enormous sum of fifty-six millions of dollars. This is not an estimate, it is not guesswork, but it is shown by figures which will be abundantly verified when the official reports are made. I can now briefly support the statement by a showing which cannot be refuted. The following statement shows the receipts from all sources for the two quarters of the years 1868 and 1869, comprised between the 31st of March and the 30th of September in each year:—

FROM CUSTOMS.

1869	$96,157,522·20
1868	92,965,797·93
Increase from customs	$3,191,724·27

FROM INTERNAL REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

1869	$106,538,471·18
1868	90,070,051·88
Increase from internal revenue, etc.	$16,468,419·30
Total increase	$19,660,143·57

The following table shows the comparative expenditures for the same periods:—

ARMY.

1868	$61,420,888·99
1869	39,326,651·68
Decrease in the army	$32,094,237·31

NAVY.

1868	$13,519,878·84
1869	11,673,971·86
Decrease in the navy	$1,845,906·98

CIVIL SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING INDIANS, PENSIONS, COST OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE, ETC. ETC.

1868	$51,188,870·75
1869	48,328,001·05
Decrease in civil service	$2,860,869·70
Total decrease	$36,801,013·99
Add increase in receipts	19,660,143·57
Grand total of gain in 1869	$56,461,157·56

The above figures show the actual gain in the receipts of internal revenue for the period alluded to is $21,420,197·62, but the receipts from miscellaneous sources having materially decreased, the full gain of the internal revenue is not shown except when stated separately. Another fact deserves especial mention here. The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the past six months has been reduced from $5,149,629·79 for the same period in 1868, to $4,350,243·87 in 1869, or a total reduction of $799,385·92—a saving of 15½ per cent.

DISSATISFIED.

Leading Democratic Journals Take the President to Task—A Growl at Everything He has Done—His Appointments Criticized.

Our readers will not be surprised at the tone of these appended editorials, when they know that the journals publishing them are ultra-Democratic in principle, and have been picking at the President ever since his triumph over Seymour:—

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 23.

General Grant seemed to be a necessity to the Republican party when he was unanimously nominated by the representatives of that party in convention assembled for the Presidency. He could have got along very well as General Commanding the Armies, but the party could not get along well without him in the Presidential campaign. Upon becoming President, the General seems to have had a full and clear appreciation of the independence of his position. So he made up the Cabinet, not of distinguished Republican politicians, but of his personal friends. They were all rather Republicans than otherwise, but the Cabinet was fearfully and wonderfully made. The charge has been made that Cabinet appointments occurred because the gentlemen appointed had made presents to General Grant.

We do not believe those presents had any influence with the President. They ought to have had an influence, and it should have prevented the appointments. It happened that several among the valued personal friends of the President gave him money, and that he, careless and indifferent as to that, placed them high in office. Not only in regard to his Cabinet, but throughout the country, the President displayed the vividness of his remembrance and the keenness of his gratitude to his personal friends. When we come to count up the relatives he has appointed to office, they are not very numerous.

But he has appointed personal friends and the friends of friends and the favorites of relatives to a degree that is not creditable to his sagacity as a man of the people. In his announcement that he did not intend to have a policy in conflict with the will of the people he seems to have been entirely sincere. His conduct in office has given testimony of the strongest kind to that effect. Whatever may have been his shortcomings, he has not been burdened with a policy. So easy is he on the duties of his office that he has abundant leisure, which he spends at the seashore and on the mountains.

Some matters, however, seem to demand the serious attention of the President. He has just received a loud warning of the perils by friends—the dangers of family influences—and the exceeding great hazard of familiarity with New York sharpers.

In this part of the country the influence of the President's father has been absurd and injurious. In New York we find a Mr. Corbin, known long ago in the Washington lobby and in Wall street as a shrewd and unscrupulous operator, who, a few months since assumed the position of brother-in-law to the President, and began presently to speculate in that relationship. It was his stock-in-trade. It gave him familiarity with Gould and Fisk, the most notorious of the Wall street gamblers. He assumed to be able to control appointments in New York. There is too much reason to believe that he did control some of them—perhaps that of General Butterfield among others.

When the President passed through New York, as he was in the habit of doing on his excursions, he was the guest of his brother-in-law; and this was entirely natural and proper, for Mrs. Corbin is his sister, who is most like him, and who has more influence over him than any other member of his family. This was Covington gossip before she was married, and her influence was felt here in important appointments previous to that event.

Failing to get his brother-in-law committed in a Wall street speculation, Corbin's next proceeding would, of course, be to influence Mrs. Grant to allow him to make a little money for her. If the President and his wife dabbled a little in stocks and gold at the suggestion and under the direction of their brother-in-law with a brown stone residence, evidently they were presently apprised that the transaction was not so distinguished by innocence as it had been represented to them by their brilliant and persuasive relative.

Messengers to Washington, Pennsylvania, and arguments by J. Gould, and inquiries by Jim Fisk, meant something more than that any association of the President and his family in Wall street speculations was a simple, ordinary business affair. If the President was in he took good care to get out, and it is quite possible that the consciousness that there had been an elaborate effort to use him had its influence in causing the peremptory order that he gave, as he says in the Bonner letter, for the sale of gold.

While the "bulls" were at work with the President the "bears" seem to have had the Secretary of the Treasury in hand, and gave him a fine dinner, with the view of plying him with overwhelming arguments why he should sell gold and crush out the rascals. These were reformers in the same sense that the late reformers in Hamilton county were so. They were quite as wicked as Fisk and Gould, Corbin or Butterfield. They were in another ring, that was all. Their game was to steal as "bears" instead of as "bulls."

Now, we hope that in all this the President will learn one useful lesson. It is in brief: that not only is personal government played out in monarchies, but that family influence will not serve any good purpose with a Chief Magistrate; that in his position all families of honest people must be on the same footing; that the Grants are not in the least better than other folks because he is President, but are rather to be discriminated against; that his personal friends must be judged by their fitness rather than their friendship. If he can learn this lesson speedily, and give evidence of his increase of knowledge, the people will be swift to forgive the errors already committed; but if he remains in this particular a dull scholar, the degree of popular impatience that he must encounter may at least surprise him a good deal.

Grant, Butterfield, and the Recent Gold Speculations.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 25.

General Butterfield may ask to be court-martialled, and the President may, if he likes, grant his request. But in the meantime Butterfield ought at once to resign the place of Sub-Treasurer; and if he does not the President ought to suspend him. General Butterfield demands to be tried by a military court; who is to prefer charges against him? The President of the United States? But if the President formally charges him with malfeasance in office, is he not bound to suspend him from office until the charges are disproved? The expedient of a trial by court-martial look suspicious to the public and is irregular, and smacks too much of military despotism to be relished by a free people. The civil officers of a free State ought not to be able thus to protect themselves behind a court of military officers; it is a bad precedent which General Butterfield seeks to set; one which may lead in time to the gravest and most dangerous abuses. The President should be told by his friends that he ought not to cause a public scandal by retaining General Butterfield in the place which he holds. The appointment of military officers to purely civil service is in itself a praiseworthy custom. There was a general impression that on accepting the Sub-Treasurership Butterfield had resigned his place in the army. Certainly he ought to have done so; and if any one had asserted, when General Butterfield took charge of the Treasury, that he would, when charged with misconduct, seek refuge in a military court, the public would have been indignant. The President has been misled into making some poor appointments, such as that of General Sickles to Spain, that of Mr. Washburne to France, and now this of General Butterfield. He has so firm a hold of the public confidence that the people have been willing to overlook such mistakes; but they have not forgotten them; and it is not prudent in the President to put too great a strain upon the people's belief in him. To appoint an unfit man to place is what probably every President may do, and is excusable. But to keep a man in place after his unfitness has become a matter of public notoriety is more than any wise President will venture on. We trust, therefore, that the report is true which comes to us from Washington that the administration is now deliberating upon a fit person to relieve General Butterfield. It need not deliberate long; it can choose from several eminent citizens of the necessary business skill.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Earthquakes on the Western Coast—Towns Deserted.

From all that can be learned, the western half of South America is a decidedly unpleasant place to live in. They say that every man, woman, and child who lives in the shadows of the Andes wears a frightened look; and well they all may, when they are in doubt as to whether in the next moment they will be precipitated into some yawning fissure or crushed by a land-slide. Writes a correspondent from Lima on the 27th ult.:—

"The coast towns may be truly said to be deserted, and almost all business is at a standstill. Many of the residents of Lima who can afford to withdraw themselves from the capital have moved off into the interior; whilst in their places we have numbers from Callao, the inhabitants of which city are almost all here in Bella-Vista, a small village about half way between this city and the port.

"We have not experienced any shocks here recently, although in the south of the republic they continue to occur with great frequency, and it has been there observed that they are almost exclusively confined to the territory comprised within the fifteenth to twentieth degrees of latitude. The small village of Chachas, in the Department of Arequipa, was entirely destroyed on the 6th instant by a shock which, according to the Governor's report, lasted a minute and a half, and was stronger than that of the 13th of August, last year. The extent of country affected by this earthquake appears to have been very limited, for in other towns in the vicinity it was not felt."

Another correspondent writes on the 25th ult. from Guayaquil, in Ecuador:—

"That some underground commotion is going on is pretty evident from the circumstance that on the 16th we had a slight earthquake here, and the Governor of the Province of Leon has addressed the Government, stating that in that department large quantities of water are now found where before it was excessively scarce, and that this increase is always considered as the sure prelude of severe earthquakes. So satisfied is Government that something will occur, it has ordered the prefects to have axes and spades ready for clearing away ruins; also, to see that provision dealers do not charge too high for their commodities; and furthermore bids the priests say mass every day for the prevention of the calamity, but upon no occasion to celebrate the services within the churches from the 26th of this month to the 10th of October, for fear of the edifices falling upon the congregations."

LOST.

The Massacre of an Entire Surveying Party by the Sioux.

A telegram has announced in brief the murder of a surveying party, of which shocking event the following are fuller particulars:—

From the Omaha Republican, Oct. 21.

On the 26th September last, General Duncan's command captured a Sioux squaw on the waters of the Republican river, together with several horses and ponies belonging to the Indians. A few days since this squaw and the property spoken of was brought into Fort McPherson. General Duncan communicates the statement of this squaw to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, which we have been kindly permitted to copy. It is as follows:—

"About the 20th of August, 1869, when cherries were first ripe, a band of Indians under Pawnee-Killer and Whistler crossed the Republican to move over to the Beaver. The crossing was made between Frenchman's Fork and Red Willow Creek.

"Four young men (braves) were far in advance. One of them came back and reported that the other three had been killed by some white men, and that one white man had been killed by them. These white men were not soldiers. The squaws and the children went at once into the bushes on the river, and the men all went towards the Beaver, and did not come back till dark. They said that they (the Indians) had killed five more of the white men, and destroyed two wagons, and the rest of the white men hid in the bushes. All the animals the white men had were taken, and their rations, of which they had very few. The Indians saw no more of them."

This squaw was captured by General Duncan's command on the 26th of September. An officer returning from General Duncan's command came across the vacant camp spoken of, which was undoubtedly the camp of Buck's surveying party. A letter from General Livingston, Surveyor-General of Nebraska, informs us that Buck's party were poorly armed, and in no condition to resist a formidable attack. That they have all been murdered, there is scarcely a doubt. Indeed, we regard the matter as definitely settled. Twelve more victims have therefore been added to the long catalogue of men, women, and children butchered upon the plains by Indians who are drawing rations and clothing from the Government, and are repeating, year after year, the solemn mockery of making treaties which they never intended to observe. Of the above surveying party, Nelson Buck and four others were from Pontiac, Illinois.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

Brutality of a Girl Teacher in a Western School.

One can hardly credit that a woman could so brutally conduct herself as the following article from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 21st instant alleges:—

Last week Mr. Edward Atkins came to St. Louis from Chicago to take a position in the *Republican* newsroom, expecting his family to follow in a few weeks. Scarcely had he arrived when he received a despatch stating that his little boy, seven years of age, was very ill. While making preparations to return to Chicago, another message conveyed the sad and startling news that a younger child was not expected to live. Mr. Atkins reached Chicago on the morning of the 18th, and found his youngest child dead from congestion of the lungs. In regard to the condition of the other, the following extract from a hasty note, written by Mr. Atkins, tells a tale of atrocity enough to freeze the blood:—

"Willie is very low, and we have but little hope of his recovery. He started to school well and strong. During school hours he violated one of the rules by playing with some of the boys, when the teacher (a woman) caught him by the hair and dragged him across the room, pounded him with a ruler on the head, neck and back, and then threw him against a steam pipe, fracturing his skull! His right side is paralyzed from head to foot. The second day he had eight paroxysms in one hour. This morning he is a little easier."

The Chicago *Times* gives the name of the teacher as Adelaide Herricks, "represented to be a person about nineteen years of age and of a very violent and ungoverned temper." The *Times*, after giving an account of the manner of punishment, says:—

"After school the child went home and reported the treatment he had undergone. He complained of pain in the head; but it was not supposed to be anything serious until, some time in the night, brain fever set in, and the child became raving crazy. In the insanity of fever, the little one continually cried out:—'Don't strike me! Oh, don't, don't strike me!'"

HYACINTHE.

Alas! Alack! He Eats Beef on Friday.

The N. Y. *Sun* is assured now that Hyacinthe has proved his entire apostacy to the Catholic Church. This morning it announces a grave discovery to its readers in these words:—

An incident occurred on Friday last in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which, though trivial in itself, affects the religious status of the ecclesiastical lion of this city, Pere Hyacinthe. On the afternoon of that day the distinguished Father walked with his usual dignity from his parlor to the magnificent dining hall of the establishment, and, having taken a chair at the festive board, hurriedly glanced at the bill of fare. It was a critical moment for the Carmelite, for a hundred eyes were on him and as many ears were open. The Catholics around him expected and hoped that he would stand by his old faith and call for fish—but he didn't. He told the attendant behind his chair to give him a broiled tenderloin steak; 'and,' said our Catholic informant, who was an eye-witness of the scene, "he made no bones about it either."

There is no rule more rigidly enjoined in the Catholic Church than abstinence from meat on Fridays. It is a weekly commemoration of the first Good Friday, or the Crucifixion, and it is strictly observed by the disciples of the Church of Rome everywhere. The violation of this positive rule on the part of the great preacher of Notre Dame has been the subject of much quiet comment in the hotel, and it is regarded by Catholics and Protestants alike as an indication that Father Hyacinthe will soon bid good-by to his former faith.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

THE WELSH HOMICIDE.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of the young woman, Annie Peoples, who is charged with having taken the life of James Welsh in the month of June, 1869. The accused is a slight, delicate girl of 19, and has earned a livelihood as an operative in a factory. On the part of the Commonwealth it was alleged that on the day of this occurrence she had been intoxicated, and the deceased, her cousin, had caused her to be arrested.

In the evening she returned enraged to the house where the deceased was lying upon a settee, and seizing a lighted coal-oil lamp threw it at him, it striking the wall above him and breaking it, and the burning oil falling upon his body, making horrible wounds upon his face, arms, breast, and head. He was hurried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where on the 23d of the same month he died. In answer to these allegations, as to the facts of the occurrence, the defense set forth that the prisoner was an honest, industrious, and respectable young woman, whose chief fault was a love of strong drink, in which, however, she indulged but seldom. On this occasion, being unaccustomed to drinking, she was most singularly affected, and had been treated brutally by the deceased, who had violently thrown her down and choked her until she was nearly suffocated. These, however, were not the principal points of contention between the prosecution and defense. It was proven by the Commonwealth that at the hospital the deceased was under the treatment of Dr. Hewson, who applied what is known as the "earth remedy," which is the application to the wounded parts of pure clay earth, ground into a fine powder.

Some of the burns, particularly the one upon the bridge of the nose, were deep, extending through the three layers of skin and forming ulcers, and the patient was very irritable and suffering most violent pains. This earth powder was placed upon them, and as the suppuration from them saturated it, close cakes were formed, which were sometimes removed and supplied by new layers of the powder, and sometimes covered by additional coatings. This was continued upon the face and hands, but for a short time carbolic acid glycerine dressing for the arms was substituted. The patient was at first placed in a long light ward, with some thirty or forty other patients, where the flies swarmed in such numbers that every day a basin full of them, that had been poisoned, were swept up from the floor. Evidently poisons were constantly used to keep the flies away.

Great numbers of maggots appeared in the wound, which, though removed, continued to return, until finally he had to be removed to a dark ward. Here the earth dressing was taken off and the cold-water wash was used, and in a few days the patient died. This remedy, Dr. Hewson maintained, was in most cases an effective one; it could be said that the properties of the earth were such as themselves to act upon the wound and heal it, for many of the remedies used by physicians could not be explained as to their immediate and direct action upon the affected parts; but the clay was a most secure protection to the wound from the open air, and the patient in this case assured him that when this clay was first applied it gave him great relief.

The wounds were deemed fatal and caused death. The defense, in this regard, started with the assertion that the injuries were not necessarily fatal, and death resulted not from them, but from maltreatment in the use of this remedy which had been condemned and discontinued by the medical faculty. There was nothing in the clay to assist nature, and it increased the pain of the patient. It caused a most disgusting odor, which must have impeded a more perfect treatment.

The first object of physicians in treating such cases was to relieve the patient of his pain, and there were known remedies which had this effect, but which, however, were not used. After the patient had been reduced and tortured by maggots, he was removed to the dark room in the basement, the atmosphere of which was bad, and a stream of water turned upon the wounds, which gave a great shock, and the patient died.

This clay was the cause of such a multitude of maggots, for it seemed, more than any other dressing used, to attract the flies, which dropped live maggots upon it; and when this was removed from the cases in the ward, not another one was to be found in any of the cases. This dressing was renewed and continued up to his death.

This case was one in which the jury would have to decide whether the life of James Welsh was taken by Annie Peoples or by the medical men at the Pennsylvania Hospital; for the defense maintained that the wounds were not mortal, but could easily enough have been cured; but the doctors who attended him treated him with an experiment which the whole profession have rejected as puerile and injurious, and from the effects of such treatment and the violent shock given to the patient's already shattered system, lockjaw set in and he died.

The attendance of physicians at Court was unusually large, the interest to them being great, and they were anxious to see whether a jury in open court would condemn by their verdict a mode of treatment of late invention and use in their practice.

At the close of our report the trial had not been concluded.

—Franklin's autobiography has been printed in Florence.

—The son of Prince Lucien Murat has run off to sea.

—The evidence against Traupmann, the Pantin murderer, accumulates fast.

—There are some fears that after all the Suez Canal is not deep enough.

—The English Church has decided against allowing extemporaneous prayers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Johnson's Aspirations—He Wants to be Delegate to Tennessee's Constitutional Convention—Great Sale of Real Estate in the West—The Baltimore City Hall Imbroglio.

Brutal Exhibition on the Pacific Coast—The Massachusetts Republicans Dodging Prohibition—Western Express Consolidations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Johnson Very Sore Over His Defeat—He Will Try to be a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention—He Eyes the Gubernatorial Chair.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Andrew Johnson is still in Nashville, and gossip is busy as to what part he will next play. The rumor is current that he will be a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and be the leading spirit of that body.

His friends throw out mysterious hints that he will come out all right after awhile, which probably means that he will be Brownlow's successor whenever that functionary shuffles off the mortal coil, or in case the Senatorial parson persists in clinging to life, then Andy will run for the Governor's chair the next chance. Johnson is undoubtedly sore over his defeat, and lays the blame, it is said, at the door of Edmund Cooper, because that gentleman saw fit to support his own brother.

He undoubtedly felt under obligations to Johnson, but did not consider them sufficiently strong to carry his vote when his brother was the rival candidate. It has not yet been decided when the Constitutional Convention is to meet, but it will likely convene before the first of next year. The Legislature is passing through its business pretty rapidly, and among other reforms is cutting down expenses in every possible direction.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Republicans—The Question of Prohibition Dodged.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The address of the Republican State Central Committee issued this morning, is a brief document. After referring to the nature and interest of its opponents, it concludes:—"Fellow-citizens, our ticket is before you, and our principles are known to you all. Questions of local administration we leave where they belong, to the wisdom of the Legislature. The great party of which we are a branch will not concern itself with contingencies impossible now to foresee. We belong to and are bound to support that national administration which rallies around President Grant and holds up the hands of his Secretaries in their efforts to secure peace, to pay the debt of the country, to bring back prosperity to our business, and to enlarge and diversify our industrial interests."

Magruder on Maximilian.

General Magruder repeated his lecture on "Maximilian in Mexico" last evening. Many of the audience applauded the sentiments of the lecture, especially in the reference to Rebel generals. The name of General Grant was received with a significant scantiness of applause.

The New Hampshire Reform School.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 26.—Mr. Wm. E. Gould, of Portland, has been appointed a trustee of the State Reform School in place of F. C. Woodman, resigned.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—This is a partial holiday here. The military turned out in large numbers. Some companies from different adjoining counties are present. The parade will be highly imposing. Governor Bowie reviews the troops at Mt. Vernon Place. Thousands of spectators were present. Afterwards the entire column took up the line of march for the Agricultural Fair. Thousands of strangers are in the city, and the hotels are well filled. The display at the Fair was very fine. Thousands have gone to see it. President Grant being obliged to visit Philadelphia to-day could not be at the cattle show, and fears that he will unable to do so, as he must remain in Philadelphia until Saturday. He will, however, if possible, try and be present on Friday next. Members of the Cabinet and other dignitaries from Washington have consented to attend the show on Thursday next, which will be the greatest day.

Local Election.

Our municipal election occurs to-morrow, and there is much excitement. The Democrats are demoralized, Republicans united, and Workingmen active.

Change in Council.

Old City Council adjourn finally to-day and turns over much of its dirty work for the incoming one to adjust.

Cool and delightful weather.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and nominally 26c. No sales. Flour dull and weak; quotations nominally unchanged. Wheat very dull; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·43. Corn dull; old, $1·10@1·18; new, 98c.@$1. Oats dull at 55@58c. Rye $1·10@1·12. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1·21.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Brutal Contest Between Riley and Cannon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The Riley-Cannon prize-fight took place to-day in Marion county. One of the steamers engaged to convey spectators to the ground was detained by the police as she was about leaving this city, but the authorities of San Francisco could not prevent the fight. A large number of persons went to the battle-ground in row-boats and sailing vessels, the locality selected being but a short distance from here, though beyond the county limits. Sixty-three rounds were fought, when darkness interrupted the proceedings and the fight was declared drawn. Cannon was severely punished, but Riley suffered slight injuries only.

FROM THE WEST.

Immense Sale of Property—Malfeasance in Office—A Journalist Off for Europe.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The great sale of the Switzer-Pratt property was closed yesterday. The entire proceeds amounted to $1,250,000. The sale occupied five days. The property consisted of several farms in the vicinity of the city, and buildings and blocks in town. Most of the property was purchased by the original proprietor.

C. E. Solomon, County Engineer, who beat U. S. Grant for the position in 1855, having held it ever since, is likely to be removed, grave charges of misappropriation having been preferred against him. The County Court have investigated the matter, and the indications are that Solomon will lose the office.

Peter L. Foy, editor of the *Evening Dispatch*, and formerly Postmaster of St. Louis, left here yesterday for Paris, intending to be absent one year.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Movements of General Thomas and Cyrus W. Field—Emigrant Mormons.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—General Thomas arrived from the East *en route* for the Pacific coast yesterday afternoon. He leaves here to-day. Cyrus W. Field and party arrived from Denver yesterday morning. Mr. Field started East via Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at 2 P. M. There was a heavy wind storm here all day yesterday, the thermometer ranging at from 10 deg. to 20 deg. above zero. Three hundred and fifty Mormons, comprising the last party of emigrants for this season, started for Salt Lake Sunday evening.

A New Express Route.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—Hughes & Co.'s Express has commenced running a weekly line of coaches between this city and Evans, the present terminus of the Denver Pacific Railroad. The weather continues cold, with a prospect of another storm.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Consols 93¾ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; of 1865, old, 81¼; of 1867, 82¾; 10-40s, 76½; Erie R. R., 21¼; Illinois Central, 97½; Great Western, 25. American stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 30s. 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 26—11 A. M.—Sugar, 29s. 3d. afloat.

PARIS, Oct. 26—A. M.—The Paris Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 71f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

BREST, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Lafayette from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Peruvian, from Quebec.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 26—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account; Erie R. R., 21½; Illinois Central, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—1 P. M.—California white Wheat, 10s. 6d.; red winter Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 20,000 quarters of American.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 26—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics are steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—2 P. M.—The Cotton sales for to-day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26—1·30 P. M.—U. S. bonds are firm at 87⅞.

HAVRE, Oct. 26.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Money easy at 6@7. Stocks steady, with limited business. Gold has ranged between 130 and 130¼, with rather a bearish feeling, said to be owing to the reversal of former bull tactics by Admiral Fisk. This is a report which needs confirmation. Governments steady but dull. The Gold Exchange Bank is paying 25 per cent. to-day.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120⅞; do. 1864, do., 118⅝; do. 1865, do., 119¼; do. do., new, 117⅛; do. 1867, 117¼; do. 1868, 117⅜; Ten-forties, 107¾. Virginia 6s, new, 53; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 53½; Cumberland preferred, 28⅛; New York Central, 188; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 96⅜; Hudson River, 171½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cotton declining; sales of 500 bales at 26½c. Flour steady; sales of 9000 bbls. Wheat quiet; white Michigan, $1·50; winter red, $1·40@1·43; Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at $1@$1·05. Oats quiet; sales of 16,000 bushels at 61@63c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31·25@31·37½. Lard steady at 17⅞@18c. Whisky quiet at $1·21.

FECHTER.

He is Coming Here.

Fechter, the German tragedian, whom Dickens would have immortalized, is coming. The New York *World* of this morning publishes the following:—

A fresh crop of announcements about the coming of Fechter, the actor, to this country is growing finely. He will now be off and on for a month, and set down for any month out of the twelve for half a dozen theatres in town. We trust that Mr. Fechter will either come or stay away, and, having made up his mind to do one or the other, will condescend to allow the particulars to be stated as a matter of—not very important—news, unembarrassed by the *canards* of the agents and advertisers. The following letter, which appears in the London *Orchestra*, is only valuable as an indication by reason of its signature. Similar announcements have appeared in that sheet every month during the past year:—

30 PARK ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, N. W., 10th October, 1869.—I *have* made up my mind, and mean to leave for America, in the Russia, in December next. As you kindly offered me to do so, you can announce this most positively to your friends. I will not be bound by any engagement, but remain open to all. Thanks for your brotherly help in the matter, and heartily yours, CHARLES FECHTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1869.

The bank statement of yesterday is not likely to affect the condition of our money market, as it contains no material element of change. There is a very slight increase in loans, specie, and legal tenders, and a falling off in the deposits, but they are too trifling to call for notice. Considering the heavy draughts being made upon them for the South and West, it is satisfactory to see that our banks are able to hold their own, indicating that the receipts and remittances from and to these points are pretty evenly balanced, as we suspected.

We notice in the last weekly statement of the New York banks a heavy falling off in their resources, amounting to over $2,000,000, and a disposition to expand loans notwithstanding—a feature which, in some probable contingencies, might, if persevered in, create a general money stringency. In the present precarious condition of the money market, there can be no doubt that a prudent contraction is the correct policy of the banks, and we are glad to notice a disposition here to pursue it until all danger is passed.

There is no change in the rates to-day which deserve any notice.

Gold is dull and weak at 130⅛. Government securities attract so little attention that our quotations are entirely those current in New York. Prices this morning are a little off.

There was a fair business effected in stocks this morning, and prices with but few exceptions are without quotable change. State loans were unchanged. The third series sold at 109. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100½.

Reading Railroad was dull but steady, with sales at 48⅛@48½, b. o. Norristown Railroad sold at 70½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52⅛; Minehill Railroad at 53½; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at 117½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½@120, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 40 was bid for Second and Third.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s 3 se.b5	109	8 sh Cam & A R	120
$500 do.2 ser.c	106	5 do	119½
$3600 City 6s, New.ls	100½	100 sh Penna R..ls	55¾
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	51½	14 do	55¾
$1000 do	52¼	100 do..s60wn	55½
$2000 Leh R loan	86	5 sh Phil & T R	117½
$3000 St Louis, Vandalia, & T H 7s.ls	90	200 sh Read R.ls.b39	48½
13 sh Leh Val.all.ls	52	200 do....ls.c	48¼
100 do.......ls	52½	25 sh Norrist'n R	70½
100 do	52½	65 sh Minehill R..ls	53⅝

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅜@120¾; do., 1864, 118¾@119; do., 1865, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1868, 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; 6s, 107⅞@108; Gold, 130¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119⅝; do. 1862, 120⅜@120¾; do. 1864, 118¾@119; do. 1865, 119¼@119⅜; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1867, do. 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1868, do., 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅝@107⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130⅛@130⅜; Silver, 127@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	130⅛	12·40 P. M	130⅛
11·25 "	130⅛	12·47 "	130¼
12·00 M	130¼		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was more active, and the rate on call ranged from six to seven per cent., with exceptions at five per cent., the increased activity being due to the fact that the Sub-Treasury sales of gold will drain the banks this week of about a million and a half of currency. It will be seen by a report in another column that General Butterfield has resigned the Assistant Treasureship, but the fact was not known on the street this afternoon up to the close of business. Commercial paper was still without negotiation except at extreme rates, the range of discount being from nine to fifteen per cent. for prime acceptances. Foreign exchange closed weak at 109⅛ for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109⅞ for sight sterling bills. Sales on the street were made at 109¼ for the former grade. The gold market was feverish on a small volume of business, the general tendency of the speculation being to lower prices. Loans of cash gold were made at six to four per cent for carrying. The Receiver of the Gold Bank gave notice to-day that he will, on and after to-morrow, pay an additional twenty-five per cent. of the adjusted claims against the institution, making seventy-five per cent. in all that will have been paid the creditors.

"The exports of specie at this port last week were:

Total for the week	$55,166
Previously reported	14,702,829
Total since Jan. 1, 1869	$14,737,936
Same time, 1868	6,097,629
Same time, 1867	2,700,886
Same time, 1866	8,392,249

"The Government market was very dull and declined with the fall in gold, closing with the following quotations last evening:—United States currency sixes, 107⅝@107⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 119⅜@119⅝; do. do., coupon, 119⅜@119⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114½@115; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 120⅜@121; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119@119¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117⅛@117⅜; do. do. coupon, 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 117⅛@117⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 107⅞@108; do., coupon, 108@108⅛."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	188⅛	Western Union Tele.	36⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	30⅛	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	65½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	68⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	81½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	100	Adams Express	55
Chi. and N. W. com.	71½	Wells, Fargo	20¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84	United States	55
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Gold	130¼
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84⅜	Market steady.	
Pacific M. S.	59⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.—The Flour market continues quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, including superfine, at $5·50@5·75, extras at $6@6·25, Northwestern extra family at $6·37½@7, Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·25@6·75, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $7@7·50, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 ℔ barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 2 cents ℔ bushel lower. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·38@1·40, and 1000 bushels Indiana white at $1·40. Rye is steady at $1·05@1·10 ℔ bushel for Western. Corn is inactive, and fully 1c. lower than yesterday. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·03@1·05, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 94@98c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 57@58. Barley is less active. 1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at $1·24@1·25, and 500 bushels four-rowed at $1·40@1·45.

Bark has again declined. 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron was taken at $32·50 ℔ ton.

Whisky is quiet; 25 barrels wood-bound Western sold at $1·18, and iron-bound do. at $1·20.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........39 | 11 A. M..........48 | 2 P. M..........52

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Saranak, Turley, 49 days from Liverpool, with mdse to Cope Brothers.
Steamship Norman, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed off Brandywine, a barque and a full-rigged brig, names unknown.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Astrea, Hillel, 58 days from London, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. barque James Ives, Foster, from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Ida, Horner, 30 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Alpha, Munson, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr W. W. Marcy Champion, from New York.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from New York.
Schr Ourust, Heath, from New York.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Boston.
Schr F. W. Johnston, Marts, from Boston.
Schr Magnet, Smith, from Boston.
Schr G. B. McFarland, McFarland, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Five Sisters, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, from Fall River.
Schr Adelaide, Endicott, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wigon, from Providence.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, from Providence.
Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Saranak, from Liverpool, and barque Astrea, from London.

BELOW.

Mr. Thomas Eldridge, pilot, reports having seen a barque, name unknown, beating in the Capes of the Delaware yesterday morning.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, before reported at New Orleans 24th inst., was up to return 30th—not as before.
Barque Dr. C. Tupper, Coffil, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 24th inst.
Barque Demetra, Rose, hence for Konigsberg, at Elsinore 10th inst.
Barque Linda, Phelan, 27 days from Milk river, Ja., at New York yesterday. Had four men died of yellow fever in port, two on passage, and one sick on arrival.
Brig Alvarado, Barrett, hence, at Halifax 23d inst.
Schr Adele, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.
Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Price, hence, at Liverpool 11th instant.
Schrs Revenue, Nickerson; Eliza Williams, Cornish; and Ella, Gray, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics, Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the refusal of the English Government to grant the release of the Fenian prisoners we see no assurance of the promise of Lord Clarendon, that Irish land wrongs shall be righted—no confirmation of the dictum of Mr. Gladstone that the land of Ireland belongs, by nature, to its natives, and that Ireland should be governed, if not by, at least for, the Irish. The English Premier proposed to himself a work of tardy justice, after a century of heart-breaking agitation. He stops, however, at the prologue, and now returns the old fear that the English people, so far from rendering to her oppressed sister Christian justice, will again stop at worse than half-way measures. The disestablishment of the Anglican-Irish Church was a great advance in the light of the promise which such a measure gave that greater evils would be swept away; but without such a promise is a delusion and a snare.

The boon of the release of the Fenians, dear to the Irish heart, and asked time and again as a great and conciliatory favor, was easy enough to grant, and hard, it seems to us, even in a political point of view, to refuse. It was to give away a trinket or a bauble to men sadly famished for the want of concessions, and to whom the English people have every reason in the world to make expiatory amends for most notorious wrongs. What the Irish are likely to think, if justice is now withheld, may be inferred from the exclamation of Mr. George Moore, M. P., that "the sceptre of England has been the sword, her diadem the black cap, and her throne the gallows, for the last seven hundred years. Father Lavelle demands a long score of arrears, not one or two years of rent, but the rent of seven centuries, in the name of the five hundred thousand tenant families who may be sold as slaves are sold, body and soul, to the purchasers of estates. Such strong language as this, though natural enough to the passionate extreme of feeling which takes start from the chronic suffering of Ireland, excites the old master spirit of severity and fear on the other side of the channel. The O'Donoghue uttered wise and calm words to show that the English Government and the Irish people were mutually well disposed; but once again it happens that neither will believe the other.

The O'Donoghue has afforded us what is probably the best reason for the present course of the English Government. In his letter to the Amnesty Committee of Dublin he says that the Government, collectively and individually, "commiserate the unfortunate condition of the prisoners, and are most anxious to liberate them, if they can do so consistently with what they consider their duty to the State;" but he is equally convinced "that they will not, as they cannot, without degrading the functions of Government or betraying the trust reposed in them, yield anything to the faintest semblance of unconstitutional pressure." "How my dear countrymen," he adds, "in their cells must curse the vanity of the heartless spouters who would persuade the world that, while powerless to save the captive from being dragged within the prison walls, they can, nevertheless, extort his release. It is this loathsome fustian that keeps the door locked, and not the unappeased wrath or vindictiveness of either the Government or British people." Undoubtedly the British people are more leniently and generously inspired in all their Irish judgments than at any former period of their history; but they can scarcely have a durable magnanimity if their patience grows faint in hearing of these Irishmen who spout what all the rest of the Irish leaders repudiate. Even the O'Donoghue, sensible as he is, must be surprised at the contrary action of the Government, unless he enjoys the conviction that on another appeal made with less demonstration the Government will yield.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND REPUDIATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The organs of Democracy take the failure of Andrew Johnson to get back to Washington as a defeat of their party. They announce the result with much "regret." They wanted Johnson in the Senate to plague his impeachers, to bully the administration, and to preach repudiation. The *World* received the defeat of Pendleton in Ohio with more complacency, affecting to consider that young aspirant to the Presidency the victim of his own greenback theory, which the higher-toned Democracy of New York could never be brought to indorse, although "our own Seymour" was forced to stand upon a greenback platform. Why this difference between Pendleton and Johnson? The *World* is deeply mortified that the open and shameless repudiator of the national faith is refused a seat in the United States Senate by a "conservative" Legislature of Tennessee. But it rejoices—or rather affects satisfaction—that the pestilent theory of Pendleton has received its quietus in the overthrow of "Gentleman George" himself!

We suspect that our contemporary, in this last case, rejoices at heart for another reason. There is believed to be one aspirant less, since the Ohio election, for the Democratic nomination of 1872. It was Pendleton's popularity, not his theory, that the New York politicians feared most, and it is the supposed downfall of that popularity that they are now rejoicing over with exceeding gladness. In Johnson's case they simply give expression to the disappointment felt that the Republican party will have one annoyance less, and the national honor one reviler less in the United States Senate. They would use Johnson for work which they would avoid as derogatory to themselves. They have not the remotest fear, however, vaulting as may be his own ambition, that Johnson could force himself upon the Democracy for higher promotion than that of a common scold or scavenger of the party, as occasion required, in the United States Senate. If he had been elected, the chances are that they would have denied him the honors of ordinary leadership. He was wanted simply to berate the administration and the party which, from misjudged confidence, once honored him with high office; and secondly, he could be of use to threaten the integrity and contemn the sacred obligations of the public debt until the whole people would be familiarized with the stigma of repudiation. This, we repeat, was their only object, but it was an important one nevertheless—so important that the *World* makes haste to predict (we will not say to hope for) the early removal of Brownlow by death, so that Johnson may yet come forward in good season to play the part set down for him in the bills of 1872. It was this same *World*, we remember, that invoked Heaven to spare the life of Abraham Lincoln when Johnson made the unseemly exhibition of himself before a crowded Senate hall in March, 1865. Small as our admiration is for the present Senator from Tennessee, we might repeat the invocation to spare his life, if we believed for a moment that Johnson could succeed to the place of Brownlow in the event of death; not that the Republican party have anything to fear from the appearance of Johnson at Washington, but that the State of Tennessee may be saved the reproach of his election and the Senate the shame of his presence.

But Johnson will never come to the Senate. He is effectually done for. He made his last real fight on Friday. For the rest, his political life, in the words of Mr. Mantalini, must be "one demned struggle." And if our contemporary were sincere in its abhorrence of repudiation, it would find comfort, if not satisfaction, in the belief that Johnson's defeat was in its causes the same as Pendleton's. The ex-President fell by the avowed sin of bad faith to the public credit. When both houses of the Tennessee Legislature resolved the other day that the State faith should be preserved at any cost, and her bondholders paid to the last dollar, Johnson's mission to the United States Senate was utterly out of the question. The *World*, it was quite certain, could not be made to believe that Tennessee meant to preserve *her* honor by sending Johnson to Washington to impeach and malign the honor of the nation.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR—THE COST TO BRAZIL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The latest mail news from South America leads us to the belief that the war in Paraguay, for the present at least, will be suspended. Lopez has taken to the mountains, and the allies, unable to follow him, have given up the pursuit. In his present position Lopez is not without an army, small though it be; neither is he destitute of arms. With from two to five thousand men fully equipped, and animated with confidence in their leader, there is little doubt that the Paraguayan chieftain will again take the field against all comers.

For over four years has this war continued. A large quantity of treasure has been recklessly squandered and a vast amount of human life sacrificed to bring Lopez to terms or compel him to quit the country and leave the affairs of the republic to the care of a provisional government established under the protection of the allied powers. How far these attempts have been successful the logic of events already shows. The sufferings of the people of Paraguay scarcely find a parallel in history, and yet it cannot be denied that their devotion to the acknowledged head of the country is of an intense nature. With such a feeling animating the inhabitants, will it not prove a difficult task to bring them to regard the interference of the allies as favorable to their interests? Even taking it for granted that the inhabitants look upon the action of the allies as beneficial, how much longer will Brazil be content to draw upon her treasury for means to support the army of Count d'Eu and maintain the suffering people who daily apply for aid and support? The latest official advices from Rio Janeiro inform us that during the month of August alone over one hundred thousand helpless persons threw themselves upon the allied humanity. To support this vast number of persons it requires one hundred thousand dollars a day to be distributed in rations, thus making the monthly war expenditure of Brazil foot up the respectable exhibit of seven million five hundred dollars.

How can Brazil stand this? How long will the Brazilian people allow it to continue? Brazil all through has been the grand central figure operating against Lopez. The part played by the Argentine Confederation dwindles almost into nothing beside the towering strength of its powerful ally. Possibly Brazil looks to the gradual absorption of the Paraguayan republic, and when too late, perhaps, the Argentine Government may discover that it has been made a tool of to forward the ambitious desires of Brazil. Certain it is that millions of money have been expended and thousands of lives sacrificed by the allies; and what have been the results? A provisional government, without means to support itself and lacking an army to enforce its decrees, has been established in Asuncion, and Lopez has been declared an outlaw. These are the results of a four years' war, in which Brazil has played the principal part.

The picture is anything but a gratifying one for the Brazilians. Their commanders, of whose military genius so much was expected, and who regarded Lopez as a mere guerilla and an ignorant and reckless fighter, have not been able to accomplish anything but drive and harass the Paraguayan leader without destroying his army or annihilating him. And yet the Brazilian treasury bleeds, in almost countless sums, for such unsatisfactory results. The Finance Minister is in sore perplexity at the situation, and the belief is fast gaining ground that the war is a ruinous one. Looking at the situation from this standpoint, the independence of Paraguay may yet be acknowledged and Lopez still be regarded as its President.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

From the N. Y. World.

The Louisville Convention, which adjourned Saturday week, represented every State in the Union. The most prominent sentiments expressed by the convention were:—1. That the South had been impoverished by the Rebellion, and that the Federal Government should aid in her rehabilitation as a national necessity. 2. That Congress ought to assist the following specific projects, viz., the improvement of Southern ports and of the navigation of the Mississippi river, the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad, the opening of a water-line communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic seaboard, and the establishment of an American steamship line between Southern ports and Europe, with the view of increasing foreign immigration. 3. That the present system of taxation should be modified—the taxation of the cotton-growing sections being denounced as unequal, excessive, and unjust; and, 4. That swift and decided measures should be taken by the Government for the resumption of specie payments. No action was had on the Chinese coolie question, though a majority report favored the introduction of that class of labor.

The appeals thus made to Congress (excepting the one for specie payments) are most likely to be received with favor by that body during the coming session. The chief objection will be that they are made in the interest of the South; but the radical majority in Congress are understood to be so bent upon extending the influence and control of the Federal Government that such opportunities for fastening Government mortgages upon these projected internal interests might be grasped at as beads on the line of a great centralizing policy. It has more than once been asserted that a proposition will be brought before the House this winter for the Government to gradually buy up, own, and operate the principal lines of railway, telegraph, and express in the United States.

The strictures made in the convention upon the financial policy of Grant's administration, and the demand for specie payments are identical in kind with the sentiments of previous gatherings of practical business men. Whenever merchants, traders, farmers, or laborers of any section or either party, assemble anywhere for deliberation upon their interests or necessities, or the financial conditions of the county or State in which they reside, or of the nation, the same uniform protest against an irredeemable currency and in favor of a return to specie payments comes out. Complaints so uniform evince a deep-seated and corrosive discontent which is gradually eating away the patience of all classes of the people.

HOW TO ADVANCE FREE TRADE.

From the N. Y. World.

The American Free Trade League, in the recently published report of its executive committee, gives a most gratifying account of the success that has attended its efforts in the past, and sets forth facts which promise for the immediate future results so great, if a consistent course be persevered in, that we regret to notice an apparent change of base in the operations of the League, as shown in the announcement that "the war will be carried into Africa by the proposal of a revenue tariff during the coming session of Congress."

In all great movements for reform, it is unwise to abandon, even momentarily, the steady support of a fundamental principle, and to temporize with the party of oppression for the sake of a partial and probably transient present advantage. We should concentrate our whole strength for the complete and final overthrow of a wrong, not sue to its upholders for concessions or compromises. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that any reduction from our present exorbitant schedule of duties which even the most sanguine free-trader could dare to hope for in the coming session of Congress, would still be vastly more burdensome than the tariffs which were deemed almost prohibitory in former years. It is possible that the protectionist lobby might consent, for its own interest, to throw a "sop to Cerberus;" to consent to certain modifications of the tariff, just sufficient to quiet the ominous grumbling of an increasing opposition; but is such a result to be desired? Would it not rather aid in the perpetuation of the very evils we wish to reform? For our own part, we are inclined to believe that it would more certainly insure the ultimate triumph of the free-trade cause to give the protectionists rope enough to hang themselves withal; to let them heap up tax upon tax until the wrong becomes so monstrous that none can fail to see its full iniquity.

Under any circumstances we trust that a representative body of free-traders will be dissuaded from the anomalous proceeding of appearing, even by implication, as the framers or proposers of a tariff of any sort. If a reduced scheme of customs taxes be offered from another source, the advocates of an unrestricted commerce may accept it as a step in the right direction; but it is neither a part of their function to devise methods of taxation, nor consistent with their purpose to yield an iota of the absolute fidelity to principle from which alone their cause derives its strength.

GENERALITIES.

The South As It Is.

From the N. O. Tribune, Oct. 16.

The present season has proved to be one of great plenty. The great staples, corn, cotton, and sugar, have generally done well, and are likely to command good prices. The prospect for business was perhaps never better than at present. And the present prosperity of the South is substantial. The old system of living on the prospective crop, of drawing the support of the present year from the next, of being in fact always in debt and on the verge of bankruptcy, has passed away. The proceeds of agriculture and commerce are no longer invested in human beings as chattels, but in land, in stores, in capital for future improvements in substantial comforts. There will be henceforth a more general diffusion of the comforts of life than ever before. The day of "poor whites" has perished with the slavery of the blacks. The latter class are showing a remarkable aptitude for freedom, which it was confidently predicted would prove their ruin.

A Fortunate Fellow.

The play world of Hombourg has been highly excited by the extraordinary luck of a Maltese millionaire, who broke the bank at Baden and won enormous sums at Hombourg in 1864 and 1867. On the very day of his arrival he won 100,000 francs. This agreeable performance, moreover, might be witnessed any of the succeeding days. From the first hour of his arrival the wealthy Maltese had declared he felt he would win a large sum on the 18th, the anniversary of the day when, in 1867, he carried off 318,000 francs at one swoop. And win he did at the very same hour. The sum was so large as to encumber the table in such a manner that other players could with difficulty find room to lay down their stakes. The keenness of his eye is unrivalled. The bystanders, who crowd around him, are astonished at his telling them beforehand whether the croupier will turn up the winning or losing color; and as for mistakes by inadvertency, he never allows one to pass unnoticed. Whether he wins or loses, he never plays for more than one hour a day. He is very generous to the needy; but the bank must have felt exceedingly relieved at his departure.

Youthful Nimrods.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* says that two young men left New Orleans some time during the summer for a trip to the North, perhaps to the source of the Father of Waters, and adjacent parts. As they wished to be independent of steamboats and palace cars, they had a skiff made twenty-five feet long by five wide, stout and strong from stem to stern. With this well stocked in guns, ammunition and fishing tackle, they started on their long trip, rowing leisurely up the broad river, enjoying the grand scenery, the fish and game. During the whole of their trip they have used no bread, living entirely upon the products of the shot-gun and fishing-rod. They arrived at this port yesterday, and as the weather is getting rather chilly, concluded to tie up and wait for the warm spring winds to help them on their upward voyage. They intend prosecuting their journey early next season. They do not complain of fatigue, and they have had a splendid trip thus far.

In Want of More Wife.

The Chief of the Bois-Forte Indians called at the office of the Superior (Minnesota) *Tribune* recently, and subscribed for that paper for a year. Ka-besh-co-da-way is in want of one more wife, having now but three, and offers the following inducements through the *Tribune*:—He said that, in case we should hear of any worthy white lady who might be at all disposed to consider the propriety of becoming one of his better halves, we might say to her that he has a good, large, warm house, built for him by his Great Father; that he has always been kind to and has never struck any of his present wives; that he would treat a white wife very kindly and considerately; that he would divide with her his property, and that he and his other wives would give her the very nicest and best of everything that could be had to eat, and that they would all do everything in their power to make her contented and happy in her new home. In reply to another question of ours as to whether he considered that his stock of love was large enough to distribute, to a good advantage, among so many wives, he simply said, "Ka-besh-co-da-way's heart is big."

That New York "What Is It."

Central New York is excited over the digging up of a stone giant in Lafayette, Onondaga county; but whether it is a petrifaction, or a specimen of Jesuitical sculpture, for a remnant of this people that once lived in this section were great on statues, the wise men have not yet discovered. Speculators have been trying hard to secure it, and according to the Syracuse *Journal* of Friday, the owner parted with it on the following conditions:—The whole is valued at $50,000. Mr. Higgins purchases three-quarters. Of this he retains one-quarter; Dr. Amos Westcott and Mr. Amos Gillett, of this city, and Mr. David H. Hannum, of Homer, purchase one-half; and Mr. Newell retains one-quarter. The quarter interests are thus valued at $12,500 dollars each.

It is, we understand, the intention of the purchasers to put the wonderful object on exhibition throughout the country. It will not be immediately removed from the place where it was found, and where it has since been permitted to lie, until the curiosity of the people in the vicinity shall have been satisfied. This interest seems to be on the increase, and every successive day's receipts from visitors is larger than those of the preceding day. Yesterday there were about one thousand visitors, and to-day the indications favor an attendance of equal numbers.

Western Girls in a Horse-Race.

Twelve ladies appeared to contest the prizes for equestrianism at the Decatur (Ill.) Horse Fair last week, one of whom, Sallie Wilkinson, of Nyantic, had her saddle removed, and mounted bareback, just before the horses were sent off for a scrub race. The word was given, and in an instant every horse was in a full run, the ladies were applying the whip, and the air was filled with hats, ribbons, laces, and "fixins" which have not [illegible] a race track. The maid of Nyantic gave her black horse the whip, and soon passed the rear horse, and then the middle group, and was in the act of taking the lead, when her horse stumbled and fell upon the grass at the edge of the track. She was up before him, however, and had hold of his bridle, when four or five men sprang over the guard and held him while she mounted from the ground. As the horses were nearing the grand stand, the lady riders cut the air with such swiftness that their long skirts floated over the backs of the horses. For some distance now, no change had taken place, each doing her level best, except with the Nyantic maiden on the bare back steed, who quickly took advantage of the clear space on the pole side, and rapidly passing one after another, came under the string neck and neck with the third horse, and only a length of the lead. The young men cheered and yelled, the young ladies applauded with their fans and kerchiefs, while the tears ran down their pretty cheeks; the old people, in many cases, embraced each other in their joy, while the thick tongues in their choking throats murmured, in broken syllables—"Nyantic!" As she rode back on her foaming steed, all covered with dirt by his fall, and clothes torn almost in shreds, the grand stand resounded with the cheers of thirty thousand voices, and the surrounding groves prolonged the echo.

California Shakes.

From the Mendocino Herald, Oct. 8.

At 1·30 o'clock this morning, October 8, we were visited by the severest earthquake shock ever experienced in Ukiah Valley. For ourselves, we were asleep, but soon found ourselves wide awake, sensible of the terrible convulsion going on. For four or five seconds—some say ten seconds—the house rattled as though actual demolition was going on. Nor was it all in appearance. When daylight came, the first thing that greeted our sight was a large quantity of bricks and mortar in the fireplace. On going out of doors, the cause of this was plainly visible. Three or four courses of bricks had been taken off the top of the chimney and landed on the roof of the house. On coming up to Ukiah, we learned that some damage had been done in the way of breaking bottles, etc., in the drug stores. Some twenty tons of flour, in sacks, was stored away in the western part of S. Williams' store. It had been stacked up nicely, but when we looked at it this morning it looked as though it had been dumped down from a big cart without order or care. The ceiling of Williams' store was also considerably damaged. The ceiling of Moore & Chambers' saloon looked terribly streaked. On further inquiry we learned that quite a number of chimneys in the neighborhood were more or less damaged. One, that of Crawford, was thrown down above the roof of the house, and then broken off lower down, and the body of the chimney shifted about one inch. Much interest was felt in regard to the new seminary, the walls of which had just been completed, but on examination it was found that no damage was done.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Elegant Brown-Stone
RESIDENCE,
WITH COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.
Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
APPLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
AT DREXEL & CO.'S,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 16 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4ß

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 2 55

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 2 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26ß

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2ß

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BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
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Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26ß

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2ß Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET,
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS,
at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS,
16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2.
15 PIECES BLACK VELVET,
warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
HATS,
FRAMES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
5 27ßrp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

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BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 16ß

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25ß

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies,
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 3ß A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

Gold closed yesterday at 130½.

—Father Hyacinthe will probably not visit Boston.

—Arizona Indians are committing many depredations.

—Dr. White, of Aurora, Ill., committed suicide at St. Louis, yesterday, by taking morphine.

—The Erie Railroad strike has ended, and all of the displaced workmen have been reinstated.

—James Doran, of Pittsburg, Pa., was robbed of $1800 and nearly murdered, in New York, yesterday.

—The corner-stone of their new hall was laid yesterday by the United Order of Druids of San Francisco.

—President Grant and Mrs. Grant will attend the wedding of Bishop Simpson's daughter, in this city, to-morrow.

—The evidence before the Congressional Committee on the Paraguayan outrages has thus far been unimportant.

—It is understood that the Grand Jury of New York were engaged yesterday in investigating the affairs of the "Gold Ring."

—A report from New York says that General Butterfield has forwarded his resignation to Secretary Boutwell, assigning as a cause that he could not hope for a full and impartial investigation.

—Captain Frank Munroe, of the United States Marine Corps, having been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, has been sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay, and duty for three years.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon is again in Paris.

—Religious liberty has been proclaimed in Cuba and Porto Rico.

—The Marquis of Salisbury succeeds the late Earl Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

—Another outbreak has occurred at Barbustro, Aragon, but it was quelled and the town is now tranquil.

—The insurgents at Catoro, Dalmatia, have been defeated, but not before they captured a fort and massacred the garrison.

—The law against mobs is to be enforced at the French capital to-day, in view of the threatened opposition demonstration.

—At an amnesty meeting in Cork yesterday Gladstone was freely abused for refusing to procure the pardon of the imprisoned Fenians.

—Marshal Bazaine has been notified to hold his cannon in readiness to sweep the streets of the city of Paris to-day in the event of a revolution.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

A large and interesting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their hall last evening, Peter B. Simons, Esq., in the chair. Delegates were elected to the State Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations to be held at Williamsport November 2.

The tellers reported the following as the result of the election which had been progressing during the day:—

President—Peter B. Simons.

Vice-Presidents—John Wanamaker, George W. Eddy, George W. Mears, Charles A. Day, Lewis D. Vail.

Treasurer—Thomas Tolman.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Marshall.

Recording Secretary—Robert Simpson.

Registering Secretary—Charles E. Elmes.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The Correspondence between Governor Geary and ex-Attorney-General Brewster, Hon. John Covode, and Hon. Morrow B. Lowry.

Yesterday we published the correspondence between Governor Geary and Judge F. C. Brewster with reference to the Attorney-Generalship. To-day we produce the correspondence between ex-Attorney-General Brewster, Governor Geary, Hon. John Covode, and Hon. M. B. Lowry.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 21, 1869.—Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General—Dear Sir:—You have on several occasions told me that whenever I might deem it to my interest, or the welfare of the Commonwealth, you would at once relinquish the office of "Attorney-General" into my hands. That time has now arrived, and I, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request that you immediately tender to me your resignation, to take effect without delay. Your compliance will much oblige yours, etc., JOHN W. GEARY.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1869.—To General John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania—Sir:—Yesterday Mr. Harmer handed to me your letter of the 21st of October. It requires my resignation "immediately and without delay," and assigns no cause for the request. It is a peremptory demand most unusual among gentlemen, and uncalled for in this particular case.

After my receipt in July last of the letter of Mr. Covode, made public in the columns of the daily press, in which he requested my resignation, and assumed to do so by your authority, you sent a special message to me by Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, the Deputy Attorney-General, desiring me not to regard his letter, and assuring me that it was unauthorized and that its publication was unauthorized. Notwithstanding that I felt a sense of wrong in your silence and neglect to make a public disclaimer of that letter, yet I submitted quietly for the sake of the party and its cause, knowing well that any agitation of the subject on my part would involve you and peril your election.

This you applauded at Corry a fortnight ago, when, of your own accord, you came to see me, and when we last saw each other; and then you expressly said to me and Mr. Lowry, and, I believe, to General Kane, that our relations were unchanged; to me you said that all of the action of Mr. Covode in the letter before mentioned, and in a telegram sent by him to me, and which I exhibited to you, was unauthorized, and you then in severe terms condemned his conduct as brutal and meriting punishment. You wished me to wait until after the election, when I might deal with these men who had put an affront on me. You then thanked me for the service I had rendered, and repeated your personal and official confidence in me and left me, making arrangements with me for an important official duty to be performed with you. To Mr. Cummings, who went to you, especially deputed by me, to confer with you on the subject about three weeks ago, you expressly iterated and reiterated your confidence in me, saying that you had no cause of complaint, and no wish to remove me or have me resign. The offer of my resignation, referred to in your letter, was frequently made by me and others for me, and was always refused by you as hurtful to your prospects. It was made from motives of personal convenience, and to help your renomination and silence the calumnies of men who were your enemies. As an instance of your feeling towards whom I would recall to you your course in reference to Mr. Kemble, whom you told me you suspected of being a defaulter, and by your express direction had me send you an accountant from the city to verify your supposed discovery of his delinquencies, and against whom you said I should proceed as soon as you were re-elected.

Now you write to me demanding my resignation, and assign no cause, but leave me open to imputations to which I will not submit. I will not permit you, at the instigation of a class you denounced to me as corrupt factionists, and one of whom you instructed me to prosecute, and after you have answered your own convenience and received my help, thus to evict me from a place I never sought, and which you solicited me to accept, and which I have held with due respect to my public duty and my own honor.

After this course of duplicity or vacillation—to me it is indifferent which—serve with you I cannot and will not, and you may hold my office vacant, and fill it with whomsoever will be base and mean enough to run the risk of like treatment, or receive it as the price of some dishonorable bargain.

I am, sir, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

The Governor not having received the response as quickly as he desired, forwarded the following:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 23, 1869.—Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Philadelphia—Sir:—Having failed to receive a prompt reply to my communication of the 21st inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed Hon. F. Carroll Brewster Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Benjamin Harris Brewster.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster will at once assume the duties of his office.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Other Correspondence.

Our readers will well remember THE TELEGRAPH giving to the public the letter of Hon. John Covode, in which the writer stated that he had the authority of Governor Geary to request the resignation of Attorney-General B. H. Brewster. The reply of Mr. Brewster was as follows:—

LONG BRANCH, July 31, 1869.—To the Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir:—I have your letter of July 30, 1869. I decline to resign the office of Attorney-General at your request, or at the instance of or on the decision of persons who are unnamed to me.

My course as Attorney-General has not been open to any criticism that merits such a request, and I will not consent to submit to an indignity that has been contrived by men who are hostile to me because I have served the party and the Governor with a fidelity that has frustrated their hostility to him and exposed their evil purposes. I am, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

SENATOR LOWRY TO GOVERNOR GEARY.

ERIE, Aug. 13, 1869.—His Excellency Governor Geary—Dear Sir:—More than a month ago I was informed that Brewster was to be sacrificed to appease McClure and Mann on account of an old score, Cameron on account of a new one, and Covode because Brewster had decided against his right to a seat in Congress in the Foster contest.

I could not believe that you would consent to the sacrifice of so pure and devoted a friend at the instance of such a combination.

I wrote to you, and you replied that there was nothing whatever in the report.

Before I received the letter, however, I met you in Harrisburg, and you contemptuously scouted at and scorned the idea of asking Mr. Brewster's resignation.

Judge of my surprise this morning upon reading in the *Observer* Mr. Covode's letter of July 30 to Mr. Brewster.

In my humble judgment, a grave error has been committed.

Mr. Brewster's integrity and ability are elements too valuable to your administration to be thus treated. Still, if from any cause or for any purpose you wanted his resignation, it should have been asked for by a different man and in an altogether different way.

I do not know how Mr. Brewster may feel in regard to treatment which cannot be considered anything short of infamous; and yet his treatment has not been as cruel as my own, if you authorized Mr. Covode to write such a letter, which I will not believe you could have done till I have better evidence than a newspaper article. Very respectfully yours,

M. B. LOWRY.

While Attorney-General B. H. Brewster was at Franklin, Pa., delivering speeches during the campaign, the following telegram was forwarded to him:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1869.—To Attorney-General Brewster:—The committee do not deem it safe to make any appointment for you with General Geary; you will drive away several thousand votes from him, and we cannot have anything to do with a move that can only result in damage. Answer.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

Received at Franklin, Pa.

THE POST OFFICE.

A New Programme by Postmaster Bingham.

The following letter from Postmaster Bingham to the First Assistant Postmaster-General will be read with interest by all classes of our citizens:—

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—Sir:—I have the honor to submit that there are located in the several sections of the built-up portions of this city five large sub-post offices, to wit:—Stations A, B, C, D, E, at which there are employed the following force of clerks and carriers, and, in addition, there is a yearly expenditure of the following moneys for the maintenance of said sub-stations:—

85 Carriers	
10 Clerks	$8,720
5 Messengers	4,490
Rent	1,570
Incidental Expenses	750
	$15,530

The five specified stations were located in this city from eight to thirteen years ago, and therefore before the many facilities of the present carrier system had been given to the public.

From the data which I have carefully collected, I am prepared to state that these stations are no longer useful as a general public convenience, because of the progress made by the carrier system. There are now located throughout the city of Philadelphia some seventy-one authorized agencies for the sale of postage stamps, at which persons can ascertain all the information concerning postal affairs, and which agencies sold during the month of September $13,310 of postage stamps. The carrier force now sell stamps to the general public, receive letters and papers when they are handed to them properly stamped, and make the collections from the street lamp-post boxes, which have been greatly increased in numbers during the past two years, and which now number about eight hundred.

In view, therefore, of the submitted condition of the stations as being no longer of general public benefit, together with the facilities of the carrier system as worked under my instructions, I would recommend the closing of the five aforesaid stations, and the transfer of the carriers employed at said stations to the central office. Under the present system of stations, a letter mailed at one section of the city addressed to another section, if deposited in a street box, must first be collected and handled by the carrier on the route, then handled by the superintendent of the station, transmitted to the central office, handled by the distribution clerk, then transmitted to the superintendent of the station, cased by said superintendent, and then delivered by carrier.

Five distinct parties, therefore, handle one letter going from one extreme section of the city to another extreme section. By consolidation of stations with central office, but three men would handle the same letter—the carrier who collects, the caser who distributes, and the carrier who delivers. Therefore, forty per cent. of possible dishonesty and forty per cent. of possible error is saved, an immediate correction of error in casing is secured, and the impossibility of ever losing the delivery of a letter upon the next delivery following its arrival in the office.

I cannot clearly calculate the amount of expedition that will be obtained by consolidation; at least, however, from three-quarters to one hour in each delivery. In addition to the benefits submitted, I will have the great body of the carrier force under my own immediate supervision, subject to the discipline and watchfulness that are common to the Central Post Office. Effecting the change as I recommend, the present carrier system will have in a degree far beyond the possibility under its present organization all the elements that go towards the perfecting of the carrier service—security, honesty, celerity, an absence of error to a very great degree, an immediate correction, should errors occur, and thorough discipline. You will be pleased to observe that the total expense of the five stations I have submitted amounts to $15,530.

To carry out the plan proposed, this amount of money must be expended in car fare, at the rate and figures following:—6 men will make 2 trips, 12 men 3 trips, 6 men 4½ trips, 45 men 5 trips, making in all 391½ trips per day (a trip being to and from the office) at 12½ cents per trip, for 313 days; 40 trips (Sundays), at 12½ cents per trip, for 52 days, all of which will amount to, as per statement below:—

391½ trips per day, at 12½ cents, for 313 days	$15,297·43
For 52 days	260·00
Total	$15,557·43

I endeavored some months since to secure from our city passenger railroads a reduction of fare, should the department see proper to accept my plan and permit the carrier force to ride. The enclosed letters will exhibit my failure to secure the reduction. I have given careful thought to the subject of local mail delivery, and feel well assured in my own mind that the present system as worked can be improved, and that my plan of operations will improve the system more than any other plan, which embraces *no increase of force or increase of expenditure.*

I feel well convinced that the public will appreciate my plan for the reorganization of the service, as happily applicable to this city, with its vast local railway conveniences, because it will bring to the body of the community greater mail facilities. The revenues of your department will be immediately increased from local postages, and by no means least to my mind, in consideration of the change, is the fact that a large part of the faithful, hard-working carrier-force will be relieved, to a certain extent, of a labor which at times is most severe, and which I sometimes think tends to develop and hasten constitutional diseases, resulting in a prostration that unfits the faithful servant for the severe physical labors of life, that, as a class, they are called upon to perform.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

Hon. GEORGE EARLE, First Assistant Postmaster-General.

On the 5th of June last, General Bingham addressed a letter to the Board of Presidents of the Passenger Railways, informing them of his purpose to arrange the local mail deliveries throughout the built portion of the city, and requesting that the carriers who would be required to ride should have the privilege of riding free. In this letter General Bingham said:—

I ask this because I feel that a great benefit will accrue to the general public by the successful operation of the proposed new system, which will embrace in its good results your railroad organization as well as all other business interests.

The railroad companies of Boston convey the letter carriers to all sections of that city free of expense; those of Baltimore at four cents, a reduction, I believe, from the regular fare of three cents.

To this letter General Bingham received the following reply:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.—Henry H. Bingham, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am sorry to inform you that the Board of Presidents of the City Passenger Railways did not agree to make a reduction in the proposed arrangement for the conveyance of letter carriers. It was the opinion of the majority of the board that it would be very unpopular with the public to sell tickets at less than the usual fare to the United States, and not to the poorer class of people, who are compelled to use the cars going and returning from work. The board agreed that you might issue tickets for letter carriers, if you desire to do so, to be redeemed at the rate of sixteen for one dollar, when presented by any passenger railway. Yours, very truly,

HENRY CROSKEY, Secretary.

Personalities.

—Magruder has reformed.

—Brougham puffs Putnam.

—Kate Field has killed a deer.

—Ben. Butler wears a blue coat.

—Victoria gave Nilsson a bracelet.

—John S. Thrasher is a fighting editor.

—Vinnie Ream will "bust" Burlingame.

—Whitelaw Reid has gone and got married.

—Trollope's "Knew He was Right" didn't pay.

—The Pendletons will soon retire to Europe.

—Porter has completed his new Washington house.

—Owens is "Solon Shingling" the people of Indiana.

—Catharine Beecher approaches her seventieth year.

—N. P. Banks was never a "printer's devil," as reported.

—Mrs. Jenckes Gregg is the latest "Rightess" woman.

—Fisk, Jr., can never be found when he is wanted in Court.

—Lesseps will marry a lady just forty-four years his junior.

—Du Chaillu will give his famous Gorilla lecture in this city.

—Badeau is at work finishing his "Life of President Grant."

—Schneider is to commence another tour through Great Britain.

—Horace Greeley invariably wears one pant leg in his boot-top.

—William Lloyd Garrison will soon be sixty-five years of age.

—Bayard Taylor's lectures this winter are to be his last, they say.

—Eugenie uses four thousand francs' worth of gloves a year.

—Miss Marriott startles the New Orleans people with "Hamlet."

—Pauline Markham sings plaintively the "local welwet voice."

—The illustrious traveller Train is looking out for the Presidency.

—Gustave Doré's father once straightened out horse-shoe nails.

—Mrs. Andrew Johnson is not expected to live through the winter.

—Boucicault has had brain fever—too much dramatic overwork.

—Tennyson's "Mystic" is one of his earliest productions, as they say.

—Andy Johnson is now waiting for Senator Brownlow to peg out.

—Rosa Bonheur smokes, has grey hair, and carries a "bulldog" with her.

—Negotiations are on foot to secure the services of General Joseph E. Johnston for the University of Nashville. A paper has been put out to secure the payment of $25,000 (five years' salary) to the General.

—Rear-Admiral Franklin Ellms, who is now at the head of the Haytien navy, was in Portland, Me., last week, being commissioned to the United States by the Haytien Government to negotiate for the purchase of the steamer Atlanta at Philadelphia.

—Frederick H. Hastings, who represented the Twelfth district—Rensselaer and Washington—in the New York Senate of 1864-5, died on Friday, at his residence at Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer county, aged fifty-one years.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. 10 25 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of B. SHARKEY, Esq., administrator of the Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, November 3, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Bernard Sharkey, Esq., No. 618 WALNUT Street, Ludwick Buildings, Room No. 13, in the City of Philadelphia. 10 26stuth5t

ESTATE OF JOHN H. HUBBS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN H. HUBBS, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to

SARAH M. HUBBS, Administratrix,
No. 1563 N. TWELFTH Street,

Or to her Attorney,

JOHN ROBERTS,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

10 26 6t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·25	MOON RISES	6·45
SUN SETS	5·04	HIGH WATER	6·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL,
H. C. BUTCHER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
S. E. STOKES,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 12
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 16
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Oct. 28
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 28
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Fanny, Turner, Marseilles, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, for Mobile, was cleared on Saturday by D. S. Stetson & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr A. Godfrey, Godfrey, 26 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr Blondell, Chapman, 10 days from Provincetown, with fish to C. S. Crowell & Co.
Schr Jas. T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, from Boston.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from New Haven.

BELOW.

Mr. Henry Long, pilot, reports having seen the following vessels in the Bay during Sunday night and Monday morning:—Ship Saranak, from Liverpool; off the Ledge, brig Ida, from Jamaica, and a barque unknown; off Brandywine Light, a full-rigged brig, supposed the Evelina Schroeder, from Liverpool, and schr Howard; off Morris Liston's, a light barque and one loaded barque. Barque Linda, from Jamaica, was at the Breakwater on Saturday, and left for New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 26.—Ten boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Onward, with stone to Cunningham & Son.
Sarah Dunbar, with laths to R. Woolverton.
Quaker City, with lumber for Roldout.
Young Irvin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
F. W. Lewan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Prairie, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Neilly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
William and Harry, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Martha Jane, with lumber.
Grapeshot, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 25.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
E. B. Timmons, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
W. J. Forward; Dido; A. J. Kirkpatrick; Thomas Lynch; Harvest Moon; Sarah Elizabeth; Wm. Porter; Oscadilla; and D. Megan, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 26.—The barge Rose Ann, with coal for Baltimore, leaves this evening.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, Spear, hence, at Flushing 13th inst.
Ship Bombay, Jordan, sailed from Liverpool 11th inst. for Philadelphia, and was off Holyhead 8 A. M. 12th.
Ship John Barbour, Chapman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston 22d inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 289 bales cotton, 126 tcs. rice, 218 bbls. rosin, 58 bales yarn, 27 tcs. clay, 30 bales rags, 4 tcs. hams, 5 bbls. terrapins, and sundries.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 24th inst., 7 P. M., and was to return 24th via Havana.
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 24th instant.
Steamer Centipede, Beckett, hence, at Salem 22d inst.
Barque Aigir, Wisnes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 13th inst.
Barque John Williamson, Nicol, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.
Barque R. W. G. Dodge, Munro, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 19th inst.
Barque Emma O. Littlefield, Crockett, hence, at Galveston 13th inst.
Barque F. A. Kennedy, Holmes, hence for New Orleans, at the Southwest Pass P. M. 20th inst.
Barque David McNutt, McLellan, hence, at Liverpool 12th inst.
Brig Ayeles, Martin, for a port north of Hatteras in a few days, was at Arecibo, P. R., 1st inst.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Palermo 8th inst. from Genoa.
Brig Nath Stevens, Saunders, from Blue river, N. S., for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.
Brig Satellite, Turner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 8th inst.
Brig Eurus, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d instant.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, sailed from Havana 18th inst. for Matanzas.
Brig F. A. Bernard, Reed, sailed from Naples 9th inst. for Palermo.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, sailed from Savannah 21st inst. for St. Helena Island to load phosphate for Philadelphia.
Schr Lizzie Bennett, hence for Boston, at New London 23d inst.
Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, and J. Cadwalader, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 23d inst.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst. for New York.
Schr R. Godfrey, Garwood, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.
Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 22d inst.
Schrs Mary A. Holt, George H. Bent, and C. W. May, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schrs R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Boston; F. Nickerson, Kelly, from do.; and S. M. Tyler, White, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

9 28 3mrp

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126 1128 Chesnut street. First-class Pianos at fixed prices. Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Haines & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent. W. H. DUTTON. 10 20 12t

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S 2 5

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 7 3stuth3m

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 10 20

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
RICHARD CAMPION.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHNER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN....$100 STEERAGE....$30
To London....105 To London....35
To Paris....115 To Paris....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool....$80 Liverpool....$30
Halifax....20 Halifax....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 25 thstu3m
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR.
Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent., and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 13 N. NINTH Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Streets. 11 9

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.—PATTI.
PATTI.
MAX STRAKOSCH....DIRECTOR.
The public is respectfully informed that the world-renowned and unrivalled Concert Vocalist, Mlle. CARLOTTA
PATTI
PATTI
will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
29th and 30th October, at 8 o'clock.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by
GIORGIO RONCONI, Mons. THEO. RITTER,
The Eminent Basso-Buffo. The Great Classical Pianist, (his first appearance here).
THEO. HABELMANN, J. F. PRUME,
The Favorite Tenor. The Distinguished Violinist.
With JOSEF HERMANNS,
The Basso Profundo.
G. W. COLBY....Musical Director and Accompanist.
The Sale of Seats will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) at C. W. A. Trumpler's (only), No. 926 Chesnut street. 10 26 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
for the benefit of the
GERMAN THEATRE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 26.
Under the direction of Isaac L. Price.
The following eminent Artists and celebrated Singing Societies have been secured for the occasion:—MR. EMIL GASTEL, MR. WENZEL KOPTA, THE MAENNERCHOR, THE HARMONIE (chorus of mixed voices), THE SAENGERBUND, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA. MR. CARL SENTZ....Conductor.
Tickets, Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, One Dollar. Can be secured at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, for 25 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the principal Music Stores, and on the evening at the door.
Doors open at 7.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 23 4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN....PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
REFINED ILLUSION, DELIGHTFUL MYSTERY, FEATS OF MODERN MAGIC.
Will make his first appearance in
MONDAY, 1st November,
and every night during the week, with a programme
ENTIRELY NEW,
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
Invented by himself, expressly to signalize his return to this hemisphere. No appliance of Mechanism or assistance of paraphernalia of any kind, are used in these astonishing performances.
Admission....Reserved Seats....Family Circle, 25c. 10 26 3t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
HOUSES FULL TO THE DOME.
SECOND WEEK of the great Dramatic triumph, Boucicault's Beautiful Drama, in 3 acts, of
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh....LAURA KEENE
Assisted by her splendid Company. To conclude with
A COMEDIETTA.
Seats secured from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
HAMLET.
HAMLET....EDWIN BOOTH
WEDNESDAY—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK....EDWIN BOOTH
DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.
DON CAESAR DE BAZAN....EDWIN BOOTH
THURSDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE....EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY—LAST BOOTH MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
With new Scenery, new Costumes, Music, and an efficient Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW
And the entire Company.
MONDAY, Nov. 1,
Boucicault and Byron's
LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
THE GLODOCHE TROUPE.
GREEK SLAVE.
NEW BALLET.
THE CANCAN. CANCAN.
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
(Late Theatre Comique.)
DUPREZ & BENEDICT....Lessees and Proprietors.
FRANK B. GILLEY....Treasurer.
Prof. CALIFA LAVULLA....Musical and Stage Director.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ....Business Manager.
We come again to locate permanently, and make Philadelphia our future home.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25,
and continue every evening during the week.
Return of the great, incomparable, gigantic
DUPREZ & BENEDICT MINSTRELS,
and Burlesque Opera Troupe, who take great pleasure to announce to the citizens of Philadelphia and its adjoining towns that they have leased the very comfortable and popular opera house (late Theatre Comique) for a term of years, and will open as above for the season of 1869 and 70 with their mammoth double troupe, composed of Thirty Picked Artists of seventeen years experience, patronized by the fashion and elite of the entire Continent. An entire change of programme weekly.
Doors open at 7; to commence at ¼ to 8.
Scale of prices:—
Admission....50 cents
Reserved seats....75 cents
Parquette....75 cents
Gallery....25 cents
Seats in Colored Boxes....50 cents
Private Boxes....$6·00
Ticket office open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. 10 23 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 9 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with HAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12tf

PATENTS.

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OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
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TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
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PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu† CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

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No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

GOV. GEARY'S TRUE CHARACTER.

Governor Geary has come to our rescue and substantiated everything which has been published in these columns in opposition to his claims upon the position which he now holds and to which he has just been re-elected. The correspondence between him and the ex-Attorney-General, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, which we publish elsewhere, proves him to be a man of ungenerous instincts, who is capable of degrading the high office which he has held for three years, and to which he has just been re-elected, and whose word is quite unworthy of belief. We are not the champions of the ex-Attorney-General, having joined in the demand for his removal, because there was sufficient evidence to show that his incumbency of the office was detrimental to the Republican party, as well as in opposition to the best interests of the Commonwealth. But Mr. Brewster has been guilty of no act, either as a man or an officer, that warrants such treatment as he has received at the hands of Governor Geary. Indeed, if he had proven himself to be as utterly unfit for the position which he has just vacated as is the Governor himself, there would have been no justification or excuse for the latter to convict himself of falsehood and duplicity before the people who have twice honored him with the highest office in their gift. If there was any just reason for desiring the removal of Mr. Brewster from his position—and we believed and still believe that there was—the removal could and should have been effected in a fair, open, honorable, and dignified manner. The correspondence, however, shows that it was brought about in a manner directly the reverse of all this.

On the 30th of July last, the Hon. John Covode, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, addressed a note to Mr. Brewster, in which he requested the resignation of that gentleman for the good of the party, concluding with these words:—"This position has not been taken hastily, or without the approval of *the Governor, who authorizes me to write this letter.*" We have been assured by Mr. Covode that this assertion on his part was strictly true, and John Covode is too wise a man and too skilful a politician to permit himself to be guilty of falsehood, even if he would not scorn a resort to such an unpardonable device on high moral grounds. But no sooner had the substance, if not the exact words, of Mr. Covode's note been given to the public in these columns, than Governor Geary hastened to assure Mr. Brewster, through a special messenger, that it was unauthorized by him, coupling with this assurance the request that he would disregard its contents. But Governor Geary was not content with this indirect display of his proclivities, and only two weeks ago sought Mr. Brewster in person, and, in the words of the latter, "said that *all of the action of Mr. Covode * * * was unauthorized*, and in severe terms condemned his conduct as brutal and meriting punishment."

Here we have the true character of Governor Geary set forth in the boldest relief, and we sincerely trust that his most devoted partisans are edified and gratified by the spectacle. *Previous to his renomination, as well as subsequent to it*, we warned the Republican party and the people of the utter unfitness of the man for the position of Governor of a great State like Pennsylvania, and for so doing were severely taken to task by his friends and pretended admirers. But they were quite as well convinced of the truth in the matter as we were, having access to the same sources of information. The interests of designing politicians and a false and pernicious theory of party devotion prevailed, however, and Geary was renominated, to the imminent peril of the Republican cause in the State. Fortunately or unfortunately, as each man who voted for him chooses to regard it, he was again endorsed by the people, but it was a close scratch, and he barely escaped the defeat which he so well deserved on the grounds of personal unfitness. "*He earned long ago the distrust of his party*," says the *Morning Post*, a journal which defended and supported him through thick and thin during the recent canvass; "*and his re-election by a majority thousands less than that of Judge Williams was due only to the necessity of defeating Packer.*" If the entire Republican press of the State had been as thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Republican party as The Evening Telegraph and the Pittsburg *Commercial, his renomination would have been impossible*, and both the party and the State would have been saved from the crowning disgrace which has now been heaped upon them. The requisite courage was wanting, however, and the journals which gave their hearty and unflinching support to Geary have now the proud satisfaction of being compelled to swallow their own fulsome praise of him, and partaking of the responsibility for his disgraceful disregard of truth and decency. The *Morning Post*, for one, has acknowledged its fatal mistake, and says this morning, in addition to the words we have quoted:—

> "The mere change of one man for another is not the question. The crime is not that Mr. Brewster is removed, for that might have been honorably effected, but that *Geary accomplished his object in a cowardly and deceitful manner.* The crime is that he has surrendered his administration to the worst men in the party; to them he must henceforth look for the support which he has hitherto had from men of honor and sincerity. *He has disgraced the office he holds and the State, and hereafter he must be watched as no Governor of Pennsylvania has ever been before.*"

But the lesson which this whole disgraceful affair teaches is one that was imperatively demanded, and we trust that it will not be entirely lost upon our zealous contemporaries and the Republican managers in the State. When another like unto Geary comes before the people for endorsement, he will doubtless succeed in some proportion to his just deserts.

POSTMASTER BINGHAM'S LAST MOVE.

In these days of political jobbery it is such a rare thing to get a thoroughly competent man in the most important official positions, that the public can well congratulate themselves in having the Post Office of this city administered by such a man as General Henry H. Bingham. There is no denying that this gentleman is the best Postmaster that we have ever had in Philadelphia. He has given his whole attention to the improvement of the workings of the office, and he has labored with the utmost enthusiasm to make it the model Post Office of the country. The carrier system he has brought to a high degree of perfection, and with the almost military discipline that he has introduced he has rendered the delivery of letters prompt, certain, and in every way satisfactory to the business community and the citizens at large. On our third page we publish a letter addressed by General Bingham to the Postmaster-General, in which he asks permission to introduce another improvement by doing away with the five sub-post offices that now exist within the city limits. He demonstrates clearly the utility of this movement, on the grounds that these stations are not necessary for the convenience of the public, that they are costly, that they cause frequently an unnecessary circumlocution in the delivery of letters, and that they prevent him from having the whole carrier force under his immediate control and supervision. General Bingham states that he is well assured that the change will involve no inconvenience to the public, or increase of force or of expenditure, but, on the contrary, that it will benefit both the public and the department. The reasoning of the Postmaster appears to be conclusive on all the points that he advances, and we hope that the Postmaster-General will place the matter entirely in his hands and allow him to make such arrangements as he may see fit. General Bingham, during the whole time that he has been at the head of the Philadelphia Post Office, has proved himself to be emphatically the right man in the right place. He has shown an administrative ability that is rare, and if President Grant should ever have occasion for a new chief of the Post Office Department, he will not have to look further than Philadelphia to find him.

THE POLICE—HOW CAN IT BE PROPERLY CONSTITUTED?

It is a matter of vital importance to the people of Philadelphia that the police force of this city should be reorganized and purified at the earliest possible moment. All that has ever been said of the evils of injurious partisan changes, and of the necessity of placing the police force above the reach of the ever-changing tides of political feeling, is now practically demonstrated by incidents as disgraceful as they are impressive. There is no doubt that a considerable portion of the new appointees do infinitely more harm than good, and that this unhappy city is therefore doomed to support a standing army which, in no inconsiderable portion of its ramifications, wars against the society it is sworn to defend. There can be no malappropriation of the public money at once more useless and more dangerous than the payment of salaries to men who are the serviceable allies of rowdies, scoundrels, thieves, and assassins, and who, while playing the part of spies and traitors to the cause of good order, evince superhuman zeal and resolute daring in their efforts to baffle justice. Each day adds to the melancholy array of proofs that the city has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and that the guardians on whom we should be able to rely confidently for protection constitute one of the worst sources of danger. We have passed beyond the era in which these evils were made apparent by the frequency of crime into the still more dangerous stage in which the complicity and delinquencies of a portion of the police force are patent to every intelligent citizen. And no better evidence that we are still going from bad to worse is needed than the fact that the few remaining monuments of Mayor Fox's mercy—the men who had gained a reputation for efficiency and good conduct which commanded the respect of all parties—are discharged at the very moment that the necessity for leavening the mass of inexperienced, incompetent, and faithless officers is most clearly and painfully apparent.

The remedy for these evils is indicated by the example of all other leading cities. It is the height of folly to expect a faithful and efficient police force if all its members are subject to dismissal by every new Mayor. The law or custom which permits this is the most fatal defect in our municipal system, and it continually places order, property, and life in unnecessary jeopardy. In the present state of parties in Philadelphia no body of policemen should be constituted wholly of either Democrats or Republicans. An abundance of men could be found in the ranks of either of the leading political organizations whose fidelity, fitness, and capacity have been demonstrated since consolidation; and with a force once fairly organized out of the best material of all the old forces and new applicants, there should in future be no dismissals, except for cause, and no new appointments prompted by purely partisan motives. The interests of all good citizens would be promoted by such an arrangement, and the day cannot be far distant when it will become absolutely necessary for municipal protection. The principle on which it is based is sustained not only by the action of other large cities, but by the comparatively new legislation of this Commonwealth to avert the evil of the selection of partisan juries. The peculiar relation which policemen bear to the community makes it far more important to us that they should be released from such influences as have prompted Mayor Fox to disorganize and derange the entire force, than it was to prevent the exclusive selection of Democratic jurymen in Democratic counties, or in national affairs to prevent the army from being constituted exclusively of either Republicans or Democrats.

We understand that the establishment of a new police system will again attract the attention of the State Legislature at the coming session. If it is possible to consider the subject in a candid and impartial spirit, we hope that a practicable mode will be devised for organizing a permanent force fairly composed of the best policemen that can be found in both parties. But if this is not possible, the Legislature should at least relieve Philadelphia of the dangers to which she is now daily and hourly exposed by the bad or inefficient members of the present force. All the motives which prompted a consideration of this subject last winter have been intensified by subsequent experience, and there can be no excuse now, on the part of Republican Senators and Representatives, for further hesitation. It is no longer a question of party domination, but one of protection for property and life. If treated in this spirit, there is no conceivable reason why our citizens should appeal in vain for legislative interposition.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WINTER SUITS
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

HEAVY CLOTHING,
Quilted and Padded,
MADE OF WARMEST MATERIALS
and in
THE MOST APPROVED AND IMPROVED WINTER STYLE,
SECURING COMFORT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.

CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 10 26

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FOURTH LECTURE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
BY R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"OUR NEW CLERGYMAN."

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Sheet open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 26 2t

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. ($61¼).
These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft.
We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.
GAW, BACON & CO.,
10 26 6t No. 315 WALNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE!!!
A COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,
without distinction of party, will be held at
BERLIN, CAMDEN COUNTY,
On WEDNESDAY, October 27, at 2 P. M.
Full attendance is earnestly requested from all Temperance men in the county.
A full Ticket for County Officers will be nominated.
N. STOKELY, President.
L. MEPLING, Secretary. 1t

☞ CAUTION TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some swindlers are going round the city, telling the Merchants that GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY will not be published this year, for the purpose of swindling the business men. GOPSILL'S CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORIES are now in course of preparation, and will be issued as usual. No money received in advance under any consideratoin.
ISAAC COSTA, Compiler,
No. 201 S. FIFTH Street,
10 26 tu th s 3t Corner of Walnut.

☞ INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTION AND CHARACTER OF MAN, illustrated by the Stereopticon, by JOHN L. CAPEN, commencing THIS EVENING, October 26, at 7·45 o'clock, at the northwest corner of TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.
Admission, 10 cents. Subsequent Lectures on Wednesday, 27th; Thursday, 28th, and Friday, 29th, 15 cents, or 40 cents for the course. [10 26 2t*
Examinations daily at No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

GREEN CORN AND TOMATOES,
NEW STOCK,
JUST IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY THE CASE.
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GROCERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
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FRESH PEACHES,
GREEN PEAS,
FRESH TOMATOES, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7† Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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FINE are the Garments made for FALL,
In the splendid rooms of the GREAT BROWN HALL;
Newest and choicest; rich and rare;
Elegant clothes for men to wear.

FALL in, gentlemen, fall in, all,
After the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL.
Look, and you'll find no clothes at all
Like the splendid clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

CLOTHING in season, all marked down,
Lower than anywhere else in town.
Overcoats, both for boys and men;
Try 'em once, and you'll come again
Hurry along, for the people push
Into our doors with a hearty rush.
Noby and nice are the garments all;
Great is the stock at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Continued Reception!
Increasing Enthusiasm!
Shocking Low Prices!
AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 13 3mrp

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
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NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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New York.	Paris. [3 10 4

EUREKA!
THE HORSE'S FRIEND.
SOMETHING NEW.
Waterproof Woollen Horse Blankets.
PREPARED BY THE
NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.
Call and examine, and save your Horse from suffering. Warranted to keep them dry. Free from gum or rubber.
They are very large, neat and cheap, costing less than ordinary blankets of same quality. The principal styles are of a fine blue in color.
2 Bars 8½ lbs., 76x80 inches, $8 per pair.
3 " 10½ " 80x80 " 10 " "
4 " 12½ " 80x84 " 12 " "
A liberal discount to Wholesalers. Ask your Saddler for them. TERMS CASH.
N. B.—One Blanket will make an Overcoat suitable for Drivers, Draymen, Carmen, and will keep one dry in any rain. ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
WASHINGTON HALL, No. 6 MARKET St., Philada.
Also for sale by the following Saddlers:—Thomas R. Reilly, No. 120 Federal street, Camden, N. J.; McOully, No. 226 Market street; Anthony Lynch, No. 20 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. 10 25 6t

NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.
WATERPROOFING BY A NEW PROCESS,
Without injury to fabric or appearance. Garments made Waterproof without taking apart.
Coats, $4·00 each; Pantaloons, $1·50 each; Vests, $1 each.
Important Notice to Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers, and all others necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. Save your health by having your garments made waterproof. TERMS CASH.
ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
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$50,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
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$3500, $3000, AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
10 26 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS.
10 15mtu1 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
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IRISH POPLINS.
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OPENED THIS MORNING,
2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.
Equal to Pim Bros'., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.
These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
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EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·60.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.
Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN
VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS
Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
10 23 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES,
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 10 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened this morning TWO LOTS of
FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS
At $8 and $10 Per Yard,
BEING MUCH BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.
Also opened this morning, of our own importation,
FRENCH CARACULLAS,
BLACK FUR CLOTHS,
WHITE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
WHITE CHINCHILLA CLOTHS
Also opened this morning,
Four Lots of Velveteens, Silk Finish,
For sale very cheap, much lower than the same goods have been selling. [9 18 tuths3mrp

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAK EXHIBITION,
ON TUESDAY, October 26,
We will have a large stock of
LADIES' CLOAKS EXHIBITED,
Comprising all the leading novelties in
VELVET,
ASTRACHAN,
VELOVR BEAVER,
CHINCHILLA,
VELVETEEN,
ETC. ETC.
We are now prepared to receive orders, which are executed promptly.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 23 3t Above Willow.

SHAWLS.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.
We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

VINEGAR.—WE BEG TO CALL THE attention of the Grocers and trade generally to our recent importation of very superior
FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
which we offer on favorable terms.
WALDEN, KOEHN & CO.,
10 21 6t* S. W. Cor. FRONT and WALNUT Streets.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

What and Why the Ceremonies Are—The Philosophy of Calls—Nuptial Fashions—Weddings from Paper to Golden—Cards in Memoriam.

Old fogy bachelors who settle themselves comfortably down each evening to padded dressing-gowns and THE TELEGRAPH, and sprightly spinsters of uncertain age, more successful in preserving inviolate their birth-year than their charms, who conscientiously read nothing less moral than that heavy book "The Whole Duty of Man," may frown and twirl their nasal appendages as they will, but the younger part of humanity will have their own way in the matters of amusement and society for all that. The interjected volleys of "Humbug!" and "Nonsense!" do not have much effect in changing the fashions, or their pursuit of them: for they have shrewd inklings that in bygone days these grumblers were as great worldlings as the worst of them. They wish to have the chance of seeing society for themselves first, like Lord Chesterfield in his younger days; and then, when gouty or rheumatic in after years, they can have the privilege of having a fling at these "sour grapes," like in this paragraph of his superannuated lordship:—

"All ceremonies are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. They are the outworks of manners and decency, which would be too often broken in upon if it were not for that defense which keeps the enemy at a proper distance. It is for that reason that I always treat fools and coxcombs with great ceremony; true good-breeding not being a sufficient barrier against them."

Etiquette of Calls.

Whether it be for quite the reason so bluntly given or not, the *creme de la creme* of society are unquestionably not behind his lordship in their devotion to ceremony. Take the onerous task of visiting—we beg pardon, of "calls;" the perfection of the refinement of ceremony can scarcely go further than now. "Visiting cards," says an authority in the fashionable world, "are still unglazed; some are delicately tinted. The English script is still the most *recherche*. Visiting cards, lettered upon the back, are much used. The English has superseded the French words."

The following is a specimen of the reverse side of the card:—

Visit.	Felicitation.
Condolence.	Adieu.

The corner containing the word denoting the object of the visit will be turned down, so that that word will appear on the opposite side containing the address. Thus, instead of being compelled to bore each other by an indefinite chitchat, friends are enabled to express their intentions so concisely by card-board that instances are known where these cordial visitors have never seen the objects of their solicitude. As, however, the practice of acting "dummy" in a comfortable equipage, while the footman serves the etiquetical notice of an extension of the personal friendship, becomes irksome in time, fashion is beginning to simplify this ceremony. It has decreed that the custom of calling in person, except in cases of special intimacy, is not in the best taste; and it is now quite *a la mode* to enclose one's card in a fitting envelope addressed to the person honored, and to transmit it either by messenger or by the twopenny post. The card must go, though it matters but little in what way; else the "cut" will be most direct, and the resulting family feuds will never be healed. So, for the averting of blighted friendships, it is fortunate there is a universal law of fashion, as Shakespeare thus expresses:—

> "Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
> (So it be new, there's no respect how vile,)
> That is not quickly buzz'd into the ears."

Wedding Invitations.

As long as the old custom continues of marrying and giving in marriage. "More honored in the breach than in the observance," an inveterate bachelor would quote—wedding invitations must be the most engrossing topics of card etiquette, and novelties must always be in demand. For the coming season the latest innovation will be the rose pink shade. The shape of the card remains the same: the lettering and color are at the beck and bid of fashion. Plain black script, destitute of all tawdry ornamentation, and old English lettering, are the favorites. The monograms are less inclined to be puzzling hieroglyphics than hitherto, and at times are printed in gold, silver, or colors.

One great revolution has occurred in the "Reception" cards; the words "At Home" are now tabooed as unfashionable, and the cumbrous phrase "request the pleasure of your company" is substituted. In other respects, latitude is allowed to the parties interested, and they may have one or many cards, as they please. A new form of cards of announcement, which is conceived in simplicity and good taste, and which may be accompanied by note sheet or not, as desired, is as follows:—

Mr. and Mrs. Penrose Smyth,
(*Nee* EMMA WILSON.)

1700 *Spring Garden street.*

Another unique and effective form, lately issued for a family of social distinction in this city, consists of a note sheet alone, with an inscription similar to the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. Smith
Request the pleasure of your presence at the Marriage Ceremony of their daughter, on Wednesday Evening, October —, 8 o'clock.
Spring Garden M. E. Church.
Reception from Nine until Eleven o'clock,
— Mount Vernon Street.

J. Raymond Wilson. *Alice Smith.*

1869.

At the top of the sheet is the monogram S, while between the names and over the date is another, W S combined, with an under white ribbon bow. The first and fifth lines are engraved in old English text, while the remaining words are in unornamented scrip. The corresponding envelope contains the first monogram, and another white ribbon, or "lover's knot."

The generality of folks, however, do not seem to be content with less than three or four cards, probably considering that one's own wedding-days are apt to be like angel's visits, "few and far between." As "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," engravers and fancy stationers seem to take this choice quite contentedly.

Anniversary Weddings.

Anniversary weddings appear to be yearly growing into more general favor. They may be made pleasant festivals, if it only be well understood that etiquette and good breeding do not demand the acknowledging of an invitation to these weddings by presentation of valuable gifts. Members of the family, or very intimate friends, are the only persons from whom such gifts may be received. Invited guests need not absent themselves from such agreeable entertainments because a false conception requires them to contribute costly presents. For amusement and sociability, trifles in paper, tin, or wood may be offered by casual as well as personal friends on the occasion of the commemorated weddings.

The Paper Wedding.

The first anniversary of the marriage is honored by but few. Invitations have been issued on peculiar styles of grey paper, resembling thin pasteboard. The presents in keeping are paper, books, portfolios, engravings, etc.

The Wooden Wedding

is the fifth anniversary. The invitations are printed on thin cards of wood, about as thick as four sheet Bristol board.

The Tin Wedding

is the tenth anniversary. Invitations have been issued on tin, but the most artistic style is printed in oxydized tin bronze, or in black, on large unglazed card or note sheet, with monogram in dull silver on invitation and envelope. A field of tin bronze on the lower half of the note sheet, with letters in black, produces a pleasing effect.

The Crystal Wedding

is the fifteenth anniversary. It has not been frequently celebrated in this country. Cards have been printed on crystalized paper, with envelope to match, and the monogram has been in silver relief.

The Linen Wedding

has been inaugurated for the twentieth anniversary, and, should any be observed, an invitation printed on linen in gold would be appropriate.

The Silver Wedding

is the twenty-fifth anniversary. It is very popular, and has been at times observed with a repetition of the marriage ceremony. The invitations are on the finest note paper, printed in silver.

The Golden Wedding

is the fiftieth anniversary. The invitations are on paper, printed in gold. Among the first celebrated was that of the late Mrs. Vanderbilt, and the form then used was as follows:—

Staten Island, N. Y.,
1813,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sophia Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt.
At Home,
Saturday, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock,
New York,
1863,
10 *Washington Place.*

In Memoriam.

Cards in Memoriam of departed friends have been in vogue in England for some years, but have only recently been introduced in this country. They become a kindly remembrance of "one who has gone before." The London style is as follows:—

In remembrance of the late
THOMAS HENRY MASON,
Who died May 7, aged 25 years, and who
was this day interred at
Highfield Chapel.
With the family's kind regards.
Stedhold Bank, Huddersfield.
May 11th, 1857.

Hints.

For the use of our younger readers, we subjoin the initials representing French phrases used on cards:—

R. S. V. P.—*Repondez s'il vous plais.* "The favor of an answer is requested."

P. P. C.—*Pour prendre conge.* "To take leave."

Costume de Rigueur—"Full dress, in character."

Philadelphians have no need to look outside of this city for choice goods in these lines. As long as such courteous establishments as Dreka's and Hoskins' are stocked with fanciful assortments of all descriptions, our city will vie with the first of the continent in this line.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

On the Make.

That is precisely what some of the ladies who fluctuate between the Sorosis and Woman's Suffrage are on. They are emphatically on the make. They are penurious enough, as Artemus Ward used to say, to steal the postage-currency off a dead negro's eyelids. They will accept pay from their own fathers and brothers. Thanks to Jennie June Croly, we are getting enlightened upon this point. The first sitting of a Woman's Parliament was held last Sunday evening, and upon that occasion Jennie June laid bare the buttonless shirt question. Not that she mentioned buttons, or hinted in the most roundabout manner at shirts. But she must have meant 'em! The pet theory which she elaborated is, not only that women ought to be paid the same wages as men, but that the household duties of a wife should be considered worthy of pecuniary compensation from a husband, and that the husband in fact should pay the wife so much in greenbacks for making his home comfortable-like. O sweet, pure, happy romances, that cluster all together in one's dreams of his once future honeymoon, whither are ye fled? Will the time ever come when, having passed out of this bachelor and therefore buttonless condition, I shall count the pearly nodules with which my shirt-bosom of the marriage state will be blossoming, and think that I paid Amanda so much for every buttom, say fifty cents a bosom? I used to think that a baby in the cradle, a kitten purring on the hearth, and a dear little wife sitting opposite to me and darning stockings, one of the most comfortable of all sights in the world, because it was one of those pleasures that couldn't be bought with money. I was mistaken. Mrs. Croly has set me right. Some of these days, when the pensive Alaskian tourist shall muse alone among the ruins of the House in East Twenty-third street, he shall discern among them the private account-book of a married man of the nineteenth century, and opening it shall read, among other items of household expense, the following:—

N. Peckt's account with his wife:—

To mending three holes in socks	$3·00
To mending two buttonholes in shirt bosom	10·00
To hemming pocket handkerchief	2·50
To sewing up rent in kid glove	5·00

etc. etc. Between Mrs. Croly and Olive Logan the world is slowly learning both what the Coming Woman is, and what Woman is Coming to.

Father Hyacinthe

continues to be bewildered with the minute familiarity which the newspapers evince with the details of his daily life. In carrying out his purpose not to be bored with interviews, and to suffer as little as possible from publicity, he has not escaped the charge of affectation. But in truth he is not affected. He has that sterling beauty of true modesty—a horror of notoriety. All his movements are made under a veil. When he visited Mr. Beecher's church on Sunday morning, not half-a-dozen people, including the pastor, were aware that he was to be present until after he had taken his seat. That his first public religious courtesies should have been paid in Plymouth Church has excited among Mr. Beecher's Protestant brethren (who do *not* write for the New York *Ledger*) that gentle envy and soft-worded backbiting which are so consistent with the spirit described as "rather in sorrow than in anger." The sorrow, by-the-by, wherewith those brethren speak of Mr. Beecher, has just enough malignity in it to render it impossible for one to distinguish it from the genuine anger.

Mr. and Mrs. Radford.

It is related that a person of the name of Radford was once *valet* to a wealthy Frenchman residing in Paris; that being naturally "piert," he picked up one or two languages in addition to his own, which was English, with remarkable quickness; that by dint of that pertinacity to which moderns have given the name of cheek, he opened for himself, out of his lowly position, a career similar to that which Lady Constance Trefusis, in Miss De la Rama's novel of "Held in Bondage," wrought out for herself previous to marrying with Granville de Vigne; that among other things he picked up was the title of Lord Ainsley, with which he came to this country; that with this title at his back and his portmanteau in his hand, he succeeded in winning the heart of Miss Martin, of Staten Island; and that although his perfidy was discovered previous to the ceremony, his *fiancee* clung to him to the last, and defied her family and friends when they finally discarded her; and that Lord Ainsley and his bride, *alias* Mr. and Mrs. Richard Radford, are at this moment in Philadelphia, accepting hospitality at the hands of broadbrims of the purest blood and the starchiest linen. That little bird which is forever whispering something in gossipers' ears, might, I think, be characterized as the mocking-bird, for its twitterings are one long mockery at broken hearts, broken fortunes, broken reputations. Mr. Ainsley, or Lord Radford—titles *are* confusing—has hitherto kept silent in regard to the charges brought against him, with the exception of a brief intimation, in a note of one of his friends to a newspaper, that the scandal rather amused, but was far from annoying him. But at least he has paid his bills promptly, and has behaved so prince-like in the way of hospitality, that perhaps society will, after a time, forgive the venial Claude-Melnottism.

Chinese at Church.

In view of the anticipated importation of coolies for domestic service, and the consequent dethronement of "Biddy" from the station she has held so long, it is pleasant to learn that the Chinese residents of New York are thinking and talking a great deal about erecting a Joss House, for the expression of religious ideas. Many of these Chinamen have married Protestant or Catholic women, and are being influenced by them in their religious feelings. More than one of them has stood up to be prayed for in Fulton street prayer-meeting, and one of the callers upon Pere Hyacinthe was of Celestial origin. They have never yet had a Joss House in this country, and it is now being talked of amongst them with a seriousness which leads something to be expected of them.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*
Samples of materials sent by mail when desired.
HALF WAY BETWEEN } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and } TOWER HALL,
Sixth Streets. } 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch & Son's Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large stock of elegant Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

SELF ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND PERSONS ABOUT FURNISHING.—On Friday next, October 29, Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell, at their Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, without reserve, stock of very elegant cabinet furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, comprising rosewood and walnut parlor and library suits, walnut and ebony chamber furniture, centre and bouquet tables, sideboards, etageres, fancy chairs, etc. etc. Now ready for examination, with catalogues.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
offers extraordinary
Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises
all styles and qualities.

MINCED MEAT PIES are now in season. Every housekeeper in the city is to-day engaged either in the manufacture of her own minced meat or in the hunt for the best manufactured by others. As housekeepers of the latter class are in the vast majority, and as the article they seek is so delicious when properly made, it becomes a question of some moment to know where the sweetest, cleanest, and most palatably compounded minced meat can be procured. Search the town over, and nowhere can you find it of better quality, greater fame, or cheaper price, than at Franklin and Spring Garden streets, where "Joshua Wright's Celebrated Minced Meat" is sold. Go to this place, or else to the many other stores in this city where "Wright's Minced Meat" is sold, and be glad.

$750,000
worth
of
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING
and
PIECE GOODS FOR CUSTOM WORK,
now selling
at
EASY PRICES
at
THE GREAT POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
of
PHILADELPHIA,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

REMARK.—Parties intending to buy their Winter Clothing this week will find the BEST GARMENTS, *and also the* LOWEST PRICES, *at the above named establishment.*

NOW ON EXHIBITION.—The very superior furniture at McClelland's, made by John Weller, on exhibition all day and evening, and will be sold to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at Concert Hall Salesrooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—WINCHESTER.—In this city, on Thursday, October 21, 1869, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, of Pottsville, Pa., GEORGE WRIGHT, M. D., of Doylestown, Pa., to H. FANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Winchester.

DIED.

BAIRD.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS C. BAIRD, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Zachary Taylor Lodge, No. 45, A. P. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2005 Palethorp street, above Norris, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, sharp, without further notice. To proceed to the Hanover Vault.

BURLING.—On the morning of the 25th instant, BENJAMIN S. BURLING, in his 78th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 218 West Logan Square, on Fifth-day at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interment at Woodlands.

McKENNEY.—On the 25th instant, of scarlet fever, ARMOR, son of William and Lizzie McKenney, aged 6 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 112 N. Twenty first street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROGERS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THACHER.—On Monday evening, October 25, 1869, ARTHUR THACHER, SR., in the 68th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THOMSON.—On the morning of the 25th instant, JANE, widow of William Thomson, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 126 Union street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in the Third Presbyterian Church Burying Ground. 5t

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thsturp E. S. EARLEY.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares,
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

It is intended to commence, in a short time, the publication, in this city, of a NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The arrangements for its publication are now complete, awaiting only the setting up of a first-class eight-cylinder press, capable of printing over 16,000 copies per hour, from the unrivalled establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York.

The new paper will be entirely independent upon all questions, and will judge of every measure solely upon its merits, regarding it as neither better nor worse because espoused or contemned by a political party or by partisan interests.

It will be of moderate size, but large enough to contain all the latest news, with proper comments thereon; and, while it will be furnished at a price which will place it within the reach of every one, its literary merit will be of a character that will earnestly commend it to the most critical and the most reflective reader.

In making this announcement, it need only be added that the course of the undersigned as a journalist here, for many years, during the most important crises in the history of the city and the nation, will be a guarantee for the conduct of the enterprise.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1869. 10 21thstu3t

THE WORKINGMAN'S WAY TO WEALTH.
Building Associations, What They Are, and How to Use Them.
BY EDMUND WRIGLEY.
Published by
JAMES K. SIMON,
10 26 9t No. 20 South SIXTH Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

We have made large additions to our bargains previously offered. Our stock is remarkably large, and will be found the
CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS
We have ever offered, including

VERY HEAVY PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE FOLD, 37½ CENTS.

HEAVY DOUBLE WIDTH CHENE POPLINS, 37½ CENTS.

VERY HEAVY WORSTED SERGES, IN THE FASHIONABLE DARK SHADES FOR SUITS, 50 CENTS.

FINE ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE VERY DESIRABLE SHADES IN NAVY BLUE FOR SUITS, 65 CENTS.

SPLENDID QUALITY SILK SERGES IN ALL COLORS, 75 CENTS.

RICH BROCHE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL, VERY HANDSOME GOODS, 75 CENTS. 10 22 stuth3t

FRENCH ROLL POPLIN, ALL SILK AND WOOL, 87½ CENTS.

EXTRA HEAVY WOOL POPLIN CORDS, FOR WALKING DRESSES, $1·25.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!
FURNITURE!
THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1m

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
Their Immense Stock
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, and
Ladies' Cloakings.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
10 5 2m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

From Lippincott's Magazine for November.

Mr. Prentice's forte as an editor consists in his wit and sarcasm. At his table, with his spare notes and a rapid amanuensis before him, he pulls forth strings of witty sayings from his brain as a magician pulls forth coils of silken ribbons from a hat. Whenever a point suggests itself he will jot it down, no matter where he is or what accommodations for jotting down are at hand. He generally has a pencil and a slip of paper, sometimes only the debris of an old envelope, about him, but for a desk he will with equal readiness make use of his hat or a dead wall or a lamp-post. The note, consisting probably of only a word, is then consigned to apparent oblivion in the depths of a pocket or the inside of his hat, to be brought out only by chance among a number of boon companions in the same place. When he feels inclined to wit, he takes from receptacles where he has placed his more fortunate notes, thick slips of tiny manuscripts, with bare suggestions of a joke. On these he commences a process of incubation that is quite as rapid as that of the famous hen-persuader. He dictates in a slow and serious manner, with his eyes fixed alternately on his own little slip of paper and on the ceiling, punctuating as he goes, never halting to supply a word or two to embellish a figure, but straight on as fluently as Wendell Phillips or Susan B. Anthony answers a retort. His conversational powers, strangely enough, are very deficient. He becomes painfully dull and awkward when brought into brilliant company. Introduce him to a noted wit, and although he may laugh at the jokes of his new acquaintance, the laugh is partially forced, and his replies, if he attempts any, are irrelevant and pointless. He is shy of making any attempt at wit and humor, and seems strongly inclined to discountenance such an attempt on the part of another. His wit is apparent only in the columns of a newspaper, for it requires to be pruned and finished before it is presentable. He does not say things that are bright, but he thinks and writes a great many.

During the days just preceding the war, Mr. Prentice became a great favorite with the hardy backwoodsmen of Kentucky, who usually came to see him when they were in Louisville on business; not that they were acquainted with him, but, as they themselves would tell him, just to see what he looked like. Such visits were of course peculiarly painful to a sensitive nature, though Mr. Prentice had no recourse but to endure them. Reception rooms are not generally in use among the "provincial" newspapers, and a knock at the door is the only intimation of a visitor before he enters the room. One of these enthusiastic individuals shook Mr. Prentice warmly by the hand one day, when he had come, as he said, on a visit of "curiosity," and after scanning the editor's features in various lights, drew himself up and said:—

"So, you're old George D. Prentice, air you? Well, I'm mighty glad to see you. Jim Dodd bet me you was good-looking, and I bet you wasn't; and I think I've won it."

Mr. Prentice probably enjoyed that visit even less than usual.

The law of libel has killed many a good newspaper invective. Emphatic abuse is inconsistent with a careful use of the word "alleged" or the substitution of fanciful for real names. In the great cities of our Eastern seaboard, where libel laws are stringent, real down-right editorial invectives are seldom used. Editors cannot trust themselves to be severe, lest they should also be unparliamentary. To be sure, Grattan once conclusively showed Corry in the English House of Commons how to do it, but that was a long time ago, and editors now-a-days are not Grattans as a general thing.

In Western and Southern communities they arrange these matters differently. The last resort of an individual outraged editorially would be a suit for libel. Whatever statutes there may be upon the subject have become null and void through long disuse. The courts would probably look upon a case of the kind as ridiculous and the plaintiff as a man of no spirit. His suit would be lost through want of sympathy on the part of the jury, or else he would receive a nominal verdict, which would neither line his pocket nor plaster his wound. An editor, therefore, untrammelled by formalities or parliamentary decorum, can use vituperation without stint, printing his terms in provokingly clear type, without the fear of Chancery before his eyes. But it is quite likely that he will be called out or shot on sight, or knocked down at any moment on the morning of publication. This mode of procedure is considered far preferable to that in New York, for instance, where, if the same editor entered the arena with the same weapons of abuse, he would most probably be compelled to devote all his spare substance to paying the costs of a libel suit.

It may well be assumed that Mr. Prentice, although comfortably exempt from all vexatious lawsuits, was frequently involved in dangerous personal rencontres. He does not know how often he has been shot, or how often his life has been despaired of. In all his numerous rencontres he has seldom if ever come out second-best. Many of them were sought by himself in retaliation for abuse heaped upon him by rival editors, for free as he is in his abuse of others, he is peculiarly sensitive to abuse heaped upon himself.

Reuben Durrett was editor of the Louisville *Courier*, the principal local opponent of the *Journal*, in 1858, and kept a sly paragraph in its columns for several days, intimating that Mr. Prentice, while "under a cloud," had fallen from a gangplank of a steamboat into the water. Mr. Prentice was intensely aggravated by this little paragraph. He did not deny its truth. It might have been true, but it was certainly no less objectionable on that account. Probably he felt that even his great command of language would not permit him to do justice to the subject. He simply announced that if the paragraph appeared again he would hold the editor personally responsible. Of course the paragraph appeared next morning. Mr. Prentice immediately waited upon Mr. Durrett, fired twice at him, received two shots in return, the police interfered, honor was satisfied, the paragraph was "canceled," and each editor had a ball extracted from under his hide.

William E. Hughes, another rival editor, sent his belligerent card up to Mr. Prentice during a popular excitement, and received the following reply:—

"Tell Mr. Hughes that I will be down as soon as I load my pistols."

Hughes, however, unwilling to give his enemy every advantage of ground and preparation, withdrew in haste. The popular excitement at the time was in consequence of a Know-Nothing election, which, in Louisville, was a contest of muscle more than anything else, and every prominent politician felt bound by the obligations of party to shoot or disable some prominent man of the opposition. The day of election was a day of blood, and as yet known as "Bloody Monday" in the annals of the city. Mr. Prentice undoubtedly assisted in allaying the popular tumult, and probably saved a rival office and a very fine Catholic cathedral from destruction. On several occasions, however, he has himself been compelled to flee before the wrath of the people. During the Ward riots, when Matt. Ward, who murdered the school teacher Butler, was the object of vengeance, Mr. Prentice, who defended Ward in his columns for reasons never definitely known, took horse at midnight and galloped to a place of safety.

When the news of the Bull Run fight reached Louisville, the intensest excitement prevailed, and the Rebel population paraded the streets swearing vengeance against all loyal men who came in contact with them. The *Journal* office had long been floating a United States flag from a staff on the roof, but the staff being too short for the flag, a carpenter had been sent for early in the day to put up a longer one. He arrived at the time quite a threatening demonstration was being made in front. The *Courier* office, which was on the opposite side of the same street, was intensely Rebel, and it was bruited about that a Confederate flag would be hoisted upon it during the day. The crowd between the two offices was clamorous for the raising of one flag and the lowering of the other. At this juncture, Mr. Prentice was informed by an excited employe from the counting-room that somebody was on the roof pulling down the flag. The old man's eyes flashed fire.

"Then, by G—," said he, "go up there and throw the scoundrel down among the mob."

Up rushed the willing employe. The flag was already half-masted, and the carpenter, intent mainly on earning his wages, though not insensible to the cries of the admiring crowd beneath, was busily engaged in untying it from the halyards. To his infinite disgust, however, before his work was completed, he found himself hurled backward by a strong hand, which in the next breath flirted the flag again to the peak and tied the halyards in an insoluble knot to the staff. The honest carpenter was then lustily kicked down the skylight, and thrust the rest of the way down two pairs of stairs to the street door, where he received an energetic parting salute, and found himself landed among his late admirers, without having a single chance to receive or tender an explanation. This bold stroke touched the generous impulses of the mob, if they had any, and all demonstrations against the *Journal* and its flag ceased. The crowd, in fact, turned its ridicule on the unoffending carpenter, who with difficulty made his way to his shop with unbroken bones.

Notwithstanding his frequent personal rencontres, Mr. Prentice never accepted a challenge or fought a duel. James B. Clay, the son of the Sage of Ashland, once challenged him for remarks made in his paper in animadversion on Clay's sale of his father's homestead. In his reply declining, Mr. Prentice made probably the most effective argument ever urged against duelling. After offering as a side issue the fact of his arm being paralyzed and young James being the son of one of his dearest friends, he urged that the anxious nights preceding a duel were tortures that he could not endure. He would be willing to fight on sight, but he could not deliberately plan how, when, and where.

Wordy retorts between rivals of note generally make pretty good reading in newspapers that contain but little startling news and few solid editorials, and they become particularly interesting when all parties are personally known to nearly every reader. Mr. Prentice was an adept in the art, and usually found foemen worthy of his steel among the editorial fraternity in Kentucky.

Shadrach Penn was one of these worthy foemen, and the battle generally raged fiercely between the two. He and Prentice were intimate friends and almost continually together, but they would time and again violate each other's most sacred confidences for the purpose of some paltry joke or home thrust. On one occasion the two were bathing in a "sanitarium," and Mr. Prentice fell fast asleep in his bath-tub. Penn saw him, and laughing immoderately at the prospect of a good joke the next morning, betook himself to his office, where he prepared an elaborate sketch for publication, detailing the fact that Prentice was drunk in a bath-tub. He had no foolish scruples about mentioning names. Prentice, however, was awakened by Penn's prolonged laughter, and, beclouded as his brain was, he immediately comprehended the situation. He also returned instantly to his office and prepared an elaborate account of the affair, embellishing and coloring it to suit the desperate circumstances under which he labored, but substituting the name of Penn for Prentice in the cast of characters. Both paragraphs appeared next morning, each in its respective sheet, but as Prentice's was the most highly colored, the people gladly accepted it as the true narrative.

On one occasion, however, Mr. Prentice was the victim of a shrewder joke than any he had practiced on others. For a long time he was engaged to contribute weekly to the New York *Ledger* a half column of "Wit and Wisdom, original and selected." For this he received one thousand dollars annually, which, in times of gold and silver, and considering that the wit was more selected than original, was very good pay. Jasper H. Johnson, a queer genius and a rare humorist, who has said many funnier things than Prentice, Artemus Ward and the army of humorists put together, and who does not know his own worth, was an editor-of-all-work on the *Courier* at the time, and succeeded admirably in burlesquing Prentice's half column in the *Ledger* by a similar half column in the *Courier*. The *Ledger* is usually out two or three weeks before its natural time, being dated well into the future. Johnson saw in this a chance for a point, and after intimating several times that the public and the *Ledger* were swindled by wholesale plagiarisms from the *Courier* on the part of Mr. Prentice, he sprung his mine by publishing in the *Courier* of May 1 the precise wit and wisdom already given to the world in the *Ledger* of May 11. He again taxed Mr. Prentice with plagiarism, and held up these "damning proofs" to the public. Prentice, who seldom looked at the *Ledger*, except to see that his contribution was in its accustomed place, was nonplussed by this *coup de plume*, and it is doubtful if he ever accurately understood how the thing happened.

After the Ward riots, Mr. Prentice found his subscription list woefully depleted by the withdrawal of subscribers who censured the course he had taken during the trial. In order to retrieve this loss he published daily for a week or two several columns of letters from imaginary subscribers who, having withdrawn, were anxious to subscribe again. These writers declared that they had been afflicted with terrible pains and "miseries" in the chest or head or stomach, or with rheumatic and consumptive ailings, and solemnly took oath that one reading of the *Journal* cured them completely. One individual declared that he had a tricky horse, but that he commenced taking the *Journal* again, and the animal became mild enough for a country doctor. Such good humor had its effect. The old subscribers laughed in their sleeves and subscribed again. When his course in favor of coercion was decided, his Southern subscribers, who were in a large majority on his list, dropped off rapidly, but the large cities of the North sent him long lists of new ones. He vented his ridicule on his Southern deserters in many instances through his columns. Here is one instance:—

"UNIV. VIRGINIA, May 17, 1861.

"Prentice:—

"Stop my paper; I can't afford to read abbolition journals these times: the atmosphere of old Virginia will not admit of such filthy sheets as yours has grown to be.

"Yours, etc., GEORGE LAKE."

"LOUISVILLE, May 24, 1861.

"Lake:—I think it a great pity that a young man should go to a university to graduate a traitor and a blackguard—and so ignorant as to spell abolition with two *b*'s. G. D. P."

Prentice and William G. Brownlow, until a few years ago, were devoted friends, and during the early years of the war, when the fate of the latter and his Tennessee compatriots hung in the balance, Prentice suffered no little uneasiness on their account. He had a great regard for Maynard and Etheridge, who were closely allied at that time with the present Senator from Tennessee. But he was especially anxious about Brownlow. I was in his room with him, acting as his amanuensis, when he met them after their escape. He was dictating when a knock came at the door, and not wishing to be disturbed, he called a deep frown to his brow to warn unwelcome intruders off.

"Come in," he said, snappishly. The door was quickly opened and three rather rough-looking figures stood in view.

"Prentice, my old friend, how are you?" said a hearty voice.

"Brownlow!"

The two leaped forward and clasped one another in a genuine embrace. "Etheridge! Maynard!" and a hearty shaking of hands greeted the others. But to Brownlow, Prentice immediately turned his eyes and his attention. At intervals, even in the midst of the conversation that ensued, the two, as if by one impulse, would grasp each other's hands and look affectionately into each other's eyes. Since the war these two old friends have become bitter enemies politically. I cannot say that the old affection does not still exist. It is, however, highly improbable that they will ever embrace so cordially again.

In appearance Mr. Prentice is short and rather stout, but he has a splendid head. His forehead is massive and full, and his eyes are very black and of the medium size, although they are so overshadowed by his shaggy eyebrows that at a glance they are supposed to be small and snaky. His nose is shapely, his cheeks are full, and the whole contour of his face is round. His hair retains a jetty blackness, but is thinly distributed over his head, although only a small space of the scalp is actually bald. He is careless about his clothes, and feels utterly desolate in full dress, which he is sometimes compelled to undergo on state occasions.

Mr. Prentice was born in Preston, Connecticut, on December 2, 1803, and is consequently nearly sixty-six years old. He was graduated at Brown University at the age of nineteen, and became principal of a high school in Hartford. He afterward edited the Hartford *Review*, and became a personal enemy of Mr. Gideon Welles, who at the time was a rival editor in the same town. In 1830, however, he established the *Journal* in Louisville, and remained chief proprietor and editor of it until a few months ago, when, by a strange concatenation of circumstances, he lost his partnership. The paper since then has been consolidated with its oldest rival, and he is employed upon it as an assistant editor. The last ten years of his life have been full of trouble to the old man. During the war, notwithstanding his Unionism, both his sons went to the Rebel army. The elder was killed in battle. The younger, in a personal affray in Virginia, killed a comrade, and was tried by military commission for murder. The old man obtained leave from President Lincoln and from Jeff. Davis to pass through the hostile lines, and remained at his son's side in the Rebel camp during the trial, which resulted, partly through his efforts, in acquittal.

His wife, who was a musical composer of considerable note and a leader of the *ton* in his city, died only about a year and a half ago. Apparently, the flowery paths through which he wandered to poesy have become thorny and rugged at the end. He teaches in sorrow what he learned in song. He has still the old fire, and his genius would yet be dominant in Kentucky politics, but, forced by circumstances to adopt a creed in which he has no faith, he does not work with his old spirit. He lets younger heads and stronger wills usurp his accustomed place. His *Journal* was his idol, but it has been taken from the temple where he worshipped, and he and his idol are none the better for the separation.

CHARLES G. SHANKS.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18 tf

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 fm 20t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 635 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 1 4 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8 t31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Commissioner of Highways, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, on MONDAY, November 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the contract to pave Thirty-first street from Bridge street to Powelton avenue.
Owners of property are requested to be present at time and place. JOHNSON & BRO.,
10 25 3t* Contractors.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. GEO. W. LEHMAN,
10 23 9t Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 29 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.
ARTISTE DES MODES,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelets, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 8 6 stuth§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
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DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08 Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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INSURE AT HOME,
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No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 22.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

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Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

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1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 2 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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LUMBER UNDER COVER,
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—
This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
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LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
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BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfm§

ASTOUNDING PHENOMENA.

Nature Turned Upside Down in London—Doings of Home, the Ghost Raiser—He Floats over Walls and Through Windows—The Air Full of Visible Spirit Forms—Spooks Everywhere—Mystic Music—Messages from Adah Isaacs Menken—The Secret of the Egyptian Hieroglyphics About to be Revealed.

Editorial Correspondence of the Chicago Universe.

LONDON, England, Sept. 28, 1869.—Thrilled the other day by the recital of remarkable experiences contained in a letter written to us by Signor Damiani, we involuntarily exclaimed—"Oh, that this great throbbing, doubting world could witness these wonderful phenomena!" A book of great merit, inter-related with this thought of phenomenal spiritualism, has just fallen into our hands, fresh from the pen of Viscount Adare. The introduction, by Earl Dunraven, who is on the most intimate terms with the medium D. D. Home, exhibits a fine taste and high scholarly attainments.

"It has been my object," says Lord Adare, "in writing of these seances of Mr. Home, to divest my accounts of all sensational elements; and for fear of exaggerating in any particular, I have simply recorded the bare facts I witnessed. To put down on paper accurately what others, with myself, have seen, or to report even the substance of what is spoken in a trance, is extremely difficult. * * * It is well to mention, that I have witnessed many persons make, at their first seance, every effort to account for the phenomena by trickery and mechanical contrivances and failing in that, to reduce them to the effects of some unknown force. I have invariably found them, provided the seance was successful, very soon obliged to admit that these phenomena cannot be accounted for, except on the supposition that they are caused by an unseen, but active and reasoning intelligence. I have printed names in full, whenever obtaining leave to do so, knowing how little value is generally attached to statements, unsupported by the testimony of more than one person." Lord Adare gives to the public, in this book, the names of fifty persons as witnesses of these spiritual manifestations. These individuals are well known and responsible. Some belong to the aristocracy, some are scientists, some are eminent in the pursuits of literature, and others in the law, physics, and the military department. We take pleasure in furnishing for our readers the gist of some of the wonders seen at these seances, and recorded by Lord Adare.

SEANCE NO. 1—SHADOWY FORMS—INVISIBLE ACCORDEON PLAYERS.

"During this sitting, in the presence of Dr. Gully, Mr. Earl, Mrs. Thayer, and others, the table began to vibrate with great rapidity, and danced round the room in various directions. It was tilted up to an angle greater than forty-five degrees. The surface was smooth, polished mahogany, yet the candles, paper, and pencil did not move. Feeling cold currents of air pass across my face and hands, a chair standing against the wall, at a distance of perhaps five yards, came suddenly away from the wall, and placed itself beside me at the table. The effect was startling. Mrs. Thayer saw a shadowy form standing between Home and myself; I was touched lightly upon the head. An accordeon was brought; Home took it, holding the lower part with the keys hanging over the edge of the table, when it began a tune resembling a voluntary upon the organ; the melody was perfect, and the expression beautiful. While the accordeon was being played, I looked at it two or three times under the table. All were permitted to do the same, demonstrating the fact that it was played without visible hands.

SPIRIT BIRDS.

Present, Mr. Jenckin, Mrs. Jenckin, Mrs. Heming, Mr. Russell, and others. The manifestations commenced with the usual vibration of the floor and our chairs, and also the cold currents of air passing over the hands of those present. Curious sounds were heard, something between the chirping of a bird and the whistling produced by birds' wings. Soon the spirit voice was heard distinctly. During the time of the rustling of the birds' wings and the spirit-voices, Mr. Home engaged in social conversation, showing that the sounds were not produced by ventriloquism.

FLOATING TABLES.

Present, Lady Galway, Lord Adare, Mrs. Scott-Russell, and others. A very large table, seven feet long and five wide, vibrated, at first strongly, and then sprang forward violently, as though forced by a mighty, mysterious power. The table was lifted in the air, and vibrated sufficiently strong, at a later hour in the evening, to be felt in the next house. Music was heard, and other remarkable manifestations, demonstrating the reality of a future existence.

A LORD LIFTED IN THE AIR BY UNSEEN HANDS.

During this sitting the seance was exceedingly harmonious. Mr. Home, entranced, spoke beautifully and was elongated, from his natural height, five feet ten inches, to six feet four. Lord Dunraven placed his hands on his feet, and they were fairly on the floor; others unbuttoned his coat, and he was elongated again: the space between his waistcoat and the waistband of his pantaloons being four or five inches. He also grew in breadth and size all over, but there was no way of testing to what extent. Spirit-voices were heard, and spirit-forms were seen.

HORRIBLE GRAVEYARD INCANTATIONS.

Lord Dunraven, Charles Wynne, Home, and Lord Adare went to the Abbey, and, while standing near the altar, Home was entranced, and by the expression of his face appeared to be in great agony. His head and hands became luminous. An owl flew round the Old Abbey screeching. I attributed the noise at first to Home, but as he passed me he said in a most awful voice, "No, it is not me; you are mistaken." He kneeled upon the ground, waved his hands, and, appearing in great distress, said:—"Do you see that tombstone with a light shining upon it? It would be better, a million times better, to lie there in the cold dark clay than to spend years upon years, every moment of which is an eternity, in wandering here. Oh, I am so weary—so weary!" Soon he awoke from his trance in a nervous state. Entranced again we saw him approaching, and evidently raised from off the ground, for he floated by in front of us at a height which carried him over a broken wall, which was about two feet high. There could not be a better test of his being entirely off the ground, for, as he crossed the wall, he was quite horizontal, and uniform in movement. The distance that we saw him carried must have been at least ten or twelve yards.

THE GHOST OF AN ANCIENT MONK.

When Home came out of the trance, he seemed excited, and remembered that previous to losing his consciousness he had been walking about with a man dressed like a friar in a brown gown—a costume common to this order in the Catholic Church. The spirit—the friar—told Home he was unable to leave the earth. Some psychologic law seemed to hold him to the old scenes of his mortal life. Finally he was led back to the church, where he kneeled and prayed. Upon coming to himself he told us the spirit would be better and happier for what had transpired that night. As we were about to leave Home saw a figure in the air: Charlie Wynne and myself both saw the shadow move across the window.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN BEENAN HEARD FROM.

Buckingham Gate; present Lord Lindsay and others. This seance was deeply interesting. Immediately after the commencement of the sitting, manifestations commenced, and several messages were received from Adah Menken. Lindsay saw two spirits on the sofa, and others in different places. Adah Menken entranced Home, and spoke through his organism.

MR. HOME FLYING IN THE AIR.

After a little quiet, Home was taken up in the air and carried out of one window, and brought into the window of another room. During the session there was the rushing sound of wind; the chirping of a bird heard, and luminous emanations around Home's head, which, at times, changed into the form of tongues or jets of flame. Then entranced again, he spoke in an unknown tongue for a time, and then the spirits said they had that day been discussing the subject of the miracles at the day of Pentecost, and that the spirits present, aided by higher intelligences, had produced the sound of the wind, of the bird descending, of the unknown tongues with the interpretations, and the tongues of fire, to show that the same phenomena could occur now that transpired in the uncorrupted Christian ages. The remarkable phenomena recorded in this book, of nearly 200 pages, issued only for private circulation, are thrillingly interesting and convincing. We hope that Lord Dunraven, with the other titled gentlemen and ladies who witnessed those spiritual manifestations, will soon see the necessity of throwing the volume into the book-markets of the world. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

THE EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHS.

There is a growing interest in the present age to fathom and come into closer relations with the wisdom of the ancients. The Rosetta stone, which we examined in the British Museum the other day, with its inscriptions in hieroglyphs, Enchorial, and the ancient Greek text, has proved a partial key to unlock the mysteries of Egypt. That Sir H. Rawlinson has the full key has been doubted by some of the best scholars of the age. His system has three hundred letters, and five hundred possible variations. Mr D. Smyth claims to read the Assyrian and Egyptian hieroglyphs by the use of nineteen letters. His letters, when resolved into primitives, are all triangular. The Egyptians very early adopted the universal symbol of the equilateral triangle, in the form of their pyramids. To show the difference of the renderings, take this sample: On the vase from Halicarnassus, on which the name of Xerxes is read in hieroglyphs by some scholars, Mr. Smith reads the cuneiform, not Xerxes, but "the king rests in peace."

THE SECRET ABOUT TO BE REVEALED.

In our opinion a perfect key to the reading and rendering of the hieroglyphical and pictorial writings, covering the obelisks and pyramidal columns of the past, will never be fully discovered and clearly understood till the spirits—the Egyptian spirits of those ages—reveal it through modern media. That day of revealings is at our very doors. The spirits—those ancient spirits—who have long walked in white across the plains of heaven, so declare.

PSYCHOLOGY KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

The papyrus *Nasi-Mut-Ankh* treats of the priestess Amen-Ra and her adorations. These are recorded in the ritual of the "Book of the Dead," chapters 1, 33, 54, 61, and 81. This roll of papyrus interested us more than others, because treating of magic, magnetism, and the life and legends of Osiris. In these vignettes are pictorial illustrations relating to the different magnetic states, magnetic healing, and the methods of psychological application to the median nerve. Here stands the Temple of Health, and above it the god Osiris, crowned and surrounded by a golden halo. Near the steps of the Temple sits a patient reclining, and behind him a healing medium, with upraised hands and magnetic rays streaming upon the patient's brain. Just forward stands the robed priest, wearing the mitre, and holding in his right hand the crozier, warding off the influences of lower spirits and dark-hued magnetizers. Other figures symbolize the magnetic rays, the positive and negative currents, and the exhilarating effects produced upon the subjects—all demonstrating beyond a doubt that the science of mesmerism, magnetism, and the trance state were well understood by the ancient Egyptians.

Translations of the "Book of the Dead," the "Book of the Gate," the sacred "Books of the Kings," and other important manuscripts, relating to the earliest dynasties, will soon be completed; showing distinctly that most of the theological doctrines of Christians, with all the rites, forms, and ceremonies of the Hebrews, were obtained from the Egyptians.

Foreign Items.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—It is stated that when the manager of the theatre at Turin was about to put on the stage a representation of the story of the Nun of Cracow, the young men of the city went to him and declared that not one of them would attend his house again if the objectionable piece was not withdrawn, which was accordingly done. This wholesome indignation is attributed entirely to the influence of Don Bosco, who has under his direction the oratory of St. Francis of Sales, with its sodalities of young men. The oratory has more than 5000 members among the junior laymen, and not one of Don Bosco's spiritual children has ever been known to fall away from the true religion. We have no Don Bosco in London, but we have a Boucicault: does his influence over the youth of this city make them equally critical as regards theatrical representations? We fear not.

—Various alarming rumors have been circulating within the last few days at Berlin. The visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna, it is said, has been proposed against the will of Count Bismark, and is the work of the reactionists, headed by General von Manteuffel, who hope by an Austrian alliance to gain support against their enemies the Liberals. The Crown Prince, it is added, notwithstanding his Liberal sympathies, has become the tool of the reactionists, who have persuaded him that a rapprochement with Austria would both secure the peaceful development of Germany, and counteract the influence in home politics of his adversary Bismark. These plans having been carried, notwithstanding the Count's opposition, the latter is to place his resignation in the hands of the King, who will at once appoint his old friend Manteuffel at the head of the Prussian Ministry, steadfastly oppose all unionist tendencies in Germany, and thus regain the friendship of Austria.

—Preparations are being made for the establishment of a North German naval station in the Indian Ocean. The corvettes of the North German fleet in those waters are to be formed into a naval squadron, with the addition of a number of gunboats to protect trading vessels against pirates. A steam gunboat of the first-class, the Meteor, and a North German corvette, are also to be sent to the West Indies, in view of the Cuban insurrection and possible complications between the United States and Spain. At the opening of the Suez Canal the navy of North Germany will be represented by two corvettes and an aviso. These vessels, says the *Zeitung fur Nord-Deutschland*, will produce a very different impression from that created on the Italian coast by the Prussian war ship Lorely, which, when it was sent to the Mediterranean during the Garibaldian expedition in 1861, was christened by the Neapolitan sailors "the little ship with the big flag."

—A Russian paper states that an inmate of one of the prisons in St. Petersburg has obtained damages to the amount of five roubles from a friend who neglected to forward a letter to the Spanish Cortes in which the prisoner offered himself as a candidate for the throne. His letter was as follows:—"I am the nobleman Von Robert, and consequently an individuality. I have acted for some years as superintendent of the post station at Krassny, and have gained nothing by it but 140 criminal actions (which vouches for my unselfishness); besides this, I have served in a regiment of hussars and a regiment of grenadiers. I have been in custody five years (four in prison). I speak three living languages fluently. My form is majestic, prepossessing, and my features full of expression; therefore when I am on the throne of Spain I shall not compromise the Spanish people, whom I hope to love as my own, by a miserable exterior."

—One must own that reformers are sometimes oddly inspired. M. Jules Simon, the eminent French deputy, has chosen the precise moment when everybody's hair is standing on end after the Pantin massacre to bring out a new pamphlet against capital punishment. The substitute he proposes is that murderers should "be transported to a distant colony, and there be allowed to go free under certain conditions." There is a boldness in this suggestion not devoid of moral grandeur. Only, as it might be difficult to find a gentleman willing to undertake the delicate functions of governor in a colony where M. Tropmann and his friends would be allowed to go free under certain conditions, we suppose that M. Jules Simon is sufficiently impressed with the beauty of his own scheme to accept the post of governor himself, should the Legislature fall in with his views. Perhaps M. Victor Hugo might be induced to go with him and give penny readings of his famous tale "Claude Gueux." This would produce a wholesome effect upon the colony, and help to revive the self-respect of murderers by showing them that their craft is not one of which they have any reason to be ashamed.

—A correspondent of the *Lancet*, signing himself "Rusticus," asks whether any one can suggest a remedy for internal pains suffered by a gentleman who is a patient of his. He has already administered without effect several preparations of opium, belladonna, cannabis indica, ipecacuanha, assafœtida, valerian, chloric ether, chloroform vapor, bromide of potassium, quinine, beberine, iron, zinc, hydrocyanic acid, bismuth, antacids, pepsine, pancreatine, hot drinks, and other remedies. He has also tried galvanic currents, hot fomentations and cold cloths, hot baths, mustard poultices, croton oil, and small blisters externally; also subcutaneous injections of morphia, atropine, strychnia, and caffeine. "Rusticus" certainly appears to have done his best, but, if we may be allowed to make a non-medical suggestion, we would recommend that the sufferer be let alone, at all events for a time: it would be rather surprising if he were not uncomfortable at present. His cure if left to himself is all the more hopeful because he is evidently blessed with great powers of endurance, a strong constitution, and a most good-natured disposition, otherwise he would have succumbed altogether, or become uncontrollably violent long ago.

—One of the Paris papers gives some interesting particulars respecting the first appearance of Father Hyacinthe. It appears that the free-thinking tendencies of the ecclesiastic do not date from yesterday. It was in the year 1862 that Father Hyacinthe, on the invitation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the first time ascended the pulpit of the church of St. Nizier, at Lyons, as substitute for Father Hermann, who enjoyed considerable fame as a preacher, but was then attacked by illness. Father Hyacinthe confined himself at first entirely within the limits of the instructions given him by his superiors; the commencement of his discourse was cold and unimpassioned, and failed to excite any enthusiasm in his audience; suddenly, however, he followed his own inspiration, and uttered an eloquent apostrophe on the want of brotherly love in the present assembly and in the Church, and on the universal selfishness which prevailed in its place. This latter portion of his discourse caused no little surprise, and was the subject of much comment. In a second sermon he announced quite plainly a preference for morality over dogma. "I have wandered over the world," he said, "and have everywhere found only germs of intelligence and atoms of understanding. I have entered the cloister, and have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonald, heard this sermon preached, and was highly offended at it. In the first burst of his indignation he sent for Father Hyacinthe, and forbade him to preache in any church of his diocese. The urgent representations of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the Church if he went on with his violent attacks upon it. Father Hyacinthe could not resist this friendly address, and promised to control himself in future. It was not until lately that he found himself unable to keep this promise any longer.

—That the insurrection of June, 1832, against the Government of Louis Philippe was the result of an organized republican plot, and not a casual *emeute*, is, we believe, pretty well recognized now, although much disputed at the time. But the writer who employs the well-known pseudonym Paul L. Jacob, Bibliophile (M. Lacroix, we believe), has just contributed to its history a very remarkable incident, which, he says, he learnt from one of the actors, Capo de Feuillide, a determined revolutionist. The occasion taken was the funeral procession of General Lamarque. The point to be attained was to incite the military to fire on the people—"moyen qui reussissait toujours on presque toujours." Three members of secret societies were chosen by lot to devote themselves for this purpose, of whom De Feuillide was one. They armed themselves with pistols and advanced at equal distances until they came within twenty-five paces of the front of a regiment of dragoons in line, which was stationed before the "Greuier d'Abondance." Then they drew their pistols and fired: one or two soldiers fell: the regiment replied by a general discharge. The three conspirators threw themselves on the ground immediately after firing, then got up and ran away: one of the three was killed. Then rose the general preconcerted cry, "On tire sur le peuple!" and the mischief was afoot. France has outgrown these sanguinary puerilities, and whatever else may happen there, rebellion will no longer be got up in this theatrical style. It is by no means so clear that Spain is equally advanced.

—For some time past there has been an agitation in France to obtain the Sunday holiday for shopboys, workmen, and mechanics. The movement has been warmly seconded by the clerical papers, who assert, perhaps too confidently, that the shopboys and workmen are clamoring for their holiday chiefly with a view to attending mass. The first practical step in the agitation has just been taken by the compositors of Havre, who have drawn up a joint declaration announcing their intention of working no more on Sundays after the end of the present month; so that from November next the Havre journals will only appear six times a week. As it would be impossible for any Frenchmen to draw up a declaration without giving way to a little impressive writing, the compositors have taken care to state that "work on the seventh day is admitted to be anti-social in its essence, and opposed to the constant aspirations of men towards liberty." The editor of the principal local paper is no less eloquent, for in commenting upon the resolution he adds, that he approves it "because it is based on democratic principles, and because he is convinced that the compositors will devote their day of rest to amusement purely instructive and moralizing." It should be mentioned that the general opinion in France is adverse to the Sunday holiday. A Parisian journalist remarks, with a philosophy very French, that if everybody wants to stop work on Sundays the theatres and cafes must close, the trains and cabs cease running, and the restaurateurs put up their shutters, the result of which will be that the holiday will no longer be worth having. He suggests what he takes to be the more practical course, that employers should give their workmen, turn by turn, one day's rest in the week, the workmen to choose their day themselves. It is not unlikely that some general measure of the kind will be adopted soon, for if the compositors of Paris were to imitate their Havre brethren, the event would be treated as a calamity. At present French papers appear every day in the year but four—New Year's Day, the 15th of August, Easter Sunday, and Whit-Sunday.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·40 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·05 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A.M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·20 A. M., and 4·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1815 N. Thirteenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning.

October 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1815 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; elegant walnut chamber suit, cottage chamber suit, mahogany sitting room furniture, centre and boquet tables, walnut extension table, walnut hat stand and etagere, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; mattresses, china and glassware, sewing machine, made by Wheeler & Wilson. Brussels and imperial carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 10 23 2t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning.

Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, one case comprising a general assortment of superior selected hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, iris, dracunculus, galanthias, etc., from Vandershoot & Son, Haarlem, Holland. 10 25 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

October 28, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, rep, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; superior rosewood piano-forte; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; handsome wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, hat stands, etageres, oil paintings and engravings, superior office desks and tables; china, glass, and plated ware; fine hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, large iron chest, gas consuming and cook stoves, counters, sewing machines, chandeliers, turning lathe, etc.; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; cabinetmaker's bench, etc.

Also, 2 large mahogany bookcases. 10 26 2t

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.
STOCK OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE J. HENKELS
EXPRESSLY FOR HIS WAREROOM SALES.

Elegant Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Library Suits, Walnut and Ebony Chamber Furniture, Centre and Bouquet Tables, Sideboards, Etageres, Fancy Chairs, etc.

On Friday Morning.

Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales.

This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story. Purchasers are assured that every article will be sold without reserve or limitation. 10 23 5t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.

October 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 22 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning.

Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning.

November 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 26 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, embracing prime and seasonable goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 10 25 3t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 PACKAGES AND LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Dress Silks, Linen Goods, L. C. Hdkfs., Toilet Quilts, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Millinery Goods, etc., etc.

Also, a special offering of 50 cases Shirts, Drawers, and Jackets. Also, Buck Gloves, Germantown Woolens, etc., etc.

On Wednesday Morning.

October 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 25 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Superior piano-forte, fine oil paintings, handsome frames, superior fireproof safe, by Evans & Watson; elegant walnut chamber suits, centre and bouquet tables, fine china, glass, and and fancy goods, superior walnut bookcases, set harness, fine Brussels and other carpets, etc.

On Wednesday Morning.

Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and excellent assortment of superior household furniture, etc. It

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"All's Well that Ends Well" at the Arch.

All of Shakespeare's plays were written for the stage, but like many lesser dramatists, he did not always succeed in hitting the mark squarely, and some of them—principally his early efforts—however well they may have been suited to the taste of his own times, have gradually fallen into a not altogether illdeserved neglect in the theatres. The public, if its judgment is not always to be relied upon at the moment, is a tolerably good critic in the long run, and although there are some unacted works by the early dramatists that are well worth producing on the stage, with a little ingenious adaptation, the winnowing that Shakespeare's writings have undergone has pretty surely separated the dramatic gold from the dross. Shakespeare's plays may be divided into two classes: plays for the closet and stage, and plays for the closet only. To this last named class belongs *All's Well that Ends Well*. Nothing that the greatest poet of the world has produced can be uninteresting to students of poetry, but more than one of his efforts lacks the dramatic interest necessary to make them successful in the acting, whatever their merits may be as literary performances.

All's Well that Ends Well is one of his plays that have been excluded from the stage. In modern times it has seldom or never been acted, except perhaps occasionally as a dramatic curiosity that people are expected to see a few times simply because it is a novelty. The Arch Street Theatre management announce the performance of last night as the first of this play ever given in Philadelphia, and the probabilities are that it was, as there does not appear to be anything known to the contrary. The reason for this neglect is not difficult to come at, and it is very doubtful whether the success of this revival will be so great as to give encouragement for another attempt in the same direction for the next hundred years or so. The production of such a rare play, however, is a matter of more than usual interest to students and lovers of dramatic art, if not to the general public, and it is worth while inquiring into the merits of the comedy, with reference to the reasons for its exclusion from the theatres.

All's Well that Ends Well is based upon one of Boccaccio's stories ("Decameron," Novel Ninth, Day Third), although Shakespeare probably followed a translation or adaptation that he found in Painter's "Palace of Pleasure," a collection of tales gathered from various sources. The play follows the novel very closely in its plot, for a lack of invention was one of the limitations of Shakespearian genius, and although he sometimes altered and improved certain incidents or introduced new ones, he oftener followed his original with what appears very unnecessary fidelity. In the case before us it would seem impossible for him to have made any material improvement without an entire alteration of his subject, and *All's Well That Ends Well* is an example of his inability to triumph over a difficult and unpleasant theme. Shakespeare has done more to render it attractive than would any of his contemporaries if it had fallen into their hands; but in spite of its merits as a literary effort, it is difficult to esteem it except as a very inferior work. The conjectural date of its composition places it after such performances as *Richard III; The Merchant of Venice; A Midsummer Night's Dream; The Taming of the Shrew; Romeo and Juliet;* and *King John*, in which his genius shone with most brilliant lustre. The internal evidences of the piece, however, would seem to indicate that it belonged to his transition period, after *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Love's Labor Lost*, and earlier than the great dramas upon which his fame principally rests. It is a riper work than the two last named, although not as good as either of them for stage purposes, but far inferior in every respect to all the others. The subject itself is offensively coarse, and although few sensible persons will not prefer the honest plain speaking of Shakespeare's time to the insinuations of some of the dramatists of our own day, yet such a play as *All's Well that Ends Well* could scarcely have been written for the stage except in a coarse age, and in its original shape it is not fit to be produced before modern audiences.

Independently of the offensive nature of many of the incidents themselves, the spectacle of a young woman pursuing a man who does not love her, and compelling him to marry her whether he wills or not, is far from being agreeable, in spite of the efforts of the women's rights advocates to educate us up to this point. The sweetness of "Helena's" character, and the whole-souled affection that she manifests for "Bertram," secure for her more sympathy than most persons in her situation would be entitled to; but she is very far from being one of Shakespeare's most interesting heroines. Indeed, the play is remarkable for its deficiency in characterization. Most of the personages are exceedingly tame and commonplace, with the exception of "Parolles," who is the real dramatic hero of the piece, although he stands a long way behind almost every other comic character that figures in Shakespeare's writings. The delineation of character is Shakespeare's strongest point, and the deficiency of *All's Well That Ends Well* in this particular is certainly remarkable. Take up almost any one of his plays, even his earliest efforts, like *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Love's Labor Lost*, and the individuality of every person in them, from the highest to the lowest, will be found marked by firm and decided touches. The skill with which he sketches even the most subordinate characters, who perhaps have not more than half a dozen lines to speak, is marvellous, and in view of this fact it is certainly a thing to be wondered at that the people introduced in *All's Well That Ends Well* should be so uninteresting. The only reason that can be assigned for this is that he was hampered by an uncongenial subject that did not allow his genius full play; he was not interested in it himself, and he has failed to make it interesting to others. We know that it has come to be a sort of high treason to refer to Shakespeare in any other than terms of laudation; critics and commentators compare his works with each other, but then each must necessarily be the best of its kind, and superior in every respect to the productions of other writers. This is certainly not the proper way to judge Shakespeare, and it is unjust to other dramatists to estimate them by a different standard than is used to test the value of his works. Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Ben Jonson, and other of Shakespeare's contemporaries, have written plays that are very much superior to *All's Well That Ends Well* in every particular, and that are very much better worth keeping on the stage; and if called upon to name Shakspeare's most inferior work, we know of none among the plays that are assuredly his, that are better entitled to be placed at the bottom the list than this. Notwithstanding its defects, *All's Well That Ends Well* is full of noble passages that have the true Shakespearian ring to them, and ill adapted as it is to the stage of the present day, it will always be read with interest by students.

Why the Arch street management should have chosen this comedy for a revival we are unable to comprehend, when there remains unacted such vastly superior works as *Cymbeline*—a romantic play, commonly ranked as a tragedy, but which is really a comedy in the Shakespearian sense of the word—*Winter's Tale; As You Like It; Taming of the Shrew*—which is never given nowadays except in the shape of a farce—*Measure for Measure;* or even *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Love's Labor Lost*, both of which last are worth acting. It is true that some of these pieces are occasionally represented, but most of them so very rarely that to ninety-nine persons out of a hundred they would be entire novelties, and it has been long since any in the list have been brought out in this city in such a style as to command general attention.

All's Well That Ends Well, as produced at the Arch, is decent, but with the main idea eliminated it is a good deal like the play of *Hamlet* with the part of "Hamlet" left out. It could not well be given in any other shape, however, and as a dramatic curiosity it may draw through the week, but it is certainly not entertaining enough to prove such an attraction as was *Twelfth Night* last season. The different characters are creditably represented, but as might be expected, Mr. Craig, whose good luck as first comedian consigns to him the only good acting part in the play—that of "Parolles"—carries off most of the honors.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the interest in the drama of *Hunted Down* appears to be increasing rather than otherwise, and it commenced its second week with a large audience in attendance last evening. The interest of this play is much the same as that which attaches to *East Lynne*, but it has nothing of that disagreeable morbidness of tone that characterizes that drama, and it is at once purer, more wholesome, and more attractive in every way. The manner in which it is performed by Miss Keene and her company brings out all its strong points, and holds the attention of the audience from first to last. The Chesnut is now more like a drawing room than a theatre, and there is an air of elegance and comfort about the place that makes it irresistibly attractive as a place of resort, independently of the excellence of the performances.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth is attracting as large audiences as he did at the commencement of his somewhat prolonged engagement, and many persons will regret his departure after the present week. This evening Mr. Booth will appear as "Shylock" in *The Merchant of Venice*, and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" in the amusing drama of that name.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *All's Well That Ends Well* will be performed this evening.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S opening night at their opera-house, on Seventh street, below Arch, attracted a large audience, and the troupe made a first-rate start. This band of burnt corkists contains an unusually large number of competent performers, and the entertainment last evening was up to a high mark of excellence. We predict for them a successful season at the cosy little theatre they now occupy, which, by-the-way, has been refitted in good style, and is now more attractive than it ever was.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a number of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

THE GRAND CONCERT to be given this evening at the Academy of Music in aid of the German Theatre ought to attract a large audience. A number of eminent performers will appear, and a first-class programme will be presented. The entertainment will be under the direction of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, a Philadelphia musician, who has recently returned to us after prosecuting a thorough course of musical studies in Europe. The managers of the German Theatre are anxious to commence putting up their building, but they very properly hesitate to do so until they have the necessary funds in hand. This establishment will supply a vacancy, and it will not interfere with any of the other theatres. It will give our German citizens what they have long needed, a first-class place of amusement, and it will be an attraction to the city and an inducement for Germans in the interior of the State to visit Philadelphia. The theatre on this account alone is worthy of the support of our business men, and we hope not only that the concert this evening will be a pecuniary success, but that the gentlemen who are endeavoring to get the theatre in operation will receive the encouragement they deserve.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI is announced to appear in two concerts, at the Academy of Music, on Friday and Saturday evenings next, under the management of Max Strakosch, Esq. Mad'lle Patti has not appeared here for a number of years, and report speaks of her as having improved greatly as a singer. She will be assisted by Signor Ronconi, Theodore Habelmann, Theodore Ritter, J. F. Prume, and Joseph Herrmanns.

PROFESSOR HERRMANN, the great prestidigitateur, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 1. Herrmann stands at the head of his profession, and some of his feats are very remarkable.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh has reason to congratulate himself on the brilliant success of the enterprise he has inaugurated. It was a happy thought to make a combination of the best lecturing talent in the country, and the variety that Mr. Pugh's course offers is not the least of its attractions. Last evening Miss Olive Logan, whose last appearance in this city did not excite much enthusiasm, was greeted by a tremendous audience that completely filled the Academy of Music to hear her discourse upon the congenial theme of "Girls."

To-morrow evening the fourth lecture of the course will be delivered by Mr. R. J. De Cordova, who is one of the most popular of Mr. Pugh's "stars." His lectures are always amusing, and as the comedian of the troupe, if we may call him so, he is an admirable relief to some of the heavy tragedians, like Sumner and Wendell Phillips, who are to appear during the season. Mr. De Cordova's theme to-morrow will be "Our New Clergyman." He will also sing to an orchestral accompaniment a new song entitled "When They Shall Whisper," a copy of which will be presented to each lady in attendance.

THE WHARTON PATENT RAILROAD SWITCH. No appliances that can be devised will make railroad travelling absolutely safe, and under the very best auspices, and with the most perfect mechanical contrivances, there will always be something to fear from the mistakes and neglect of the most careful employes, and from those accidents to machinery, bridges, and the roads themselves, against which no forethought can provide. It is certain, however, that an approximate degree of security can be obtained, and the whole public, even more than the railroad companies, is interested in every contrivance that will tend to diminish the liability to accident. A more perfect discipline is being introduced rapidly on most of the great roads of the country, and the ingenuity of engineers is taxed to invent such appliances as will prevent any ill consequences from human negligence, and the result is that railroad travelling is being, too gradually it is true, relieved of many of its most unpleasant features. The weak parts on railroads are the switches. It is through the misplacement of these that the great majority of accidents occur, and consequently the attention of railroad men has been particularly directed to them, with a view of diminishing as far as practicable the causes of danger. Many contrivances have been tried that possess much merit on certain points, but that always fall something short of perfection. A large number of accidents occur every year at railroad switches that do not reach the ear of the public, and they are a constant source of dread to the engineers and others who know their danger, and who are obliged to run constant risks of life and limb from them. The great desideratum is a switch that will be, to a certain extent at least, automatic in its action, which cannot get out of order, and that cannot be left in such a condition, through neglect or intention, as to risk the safety of an advancing train. All these conditions seem to be fulfilled by Wharton's patent railroad safety switch, which was yesterday subjected to a great number of very severe tests, in the presence of a number of representatives of the press, railroad men, and others, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the West Chester Road in West Philadelphia. The important feature of this switch is that on a double track railroad it leaves the main track open under all possible conditions for an advancing train, and it is impossible to go upon a siding except by backing. The construction and action of the switch are very simple, and yet it is impossible to give an intelligent description of its operation in words; it is sufficient to say that it was subjected to every test that the ingenuity of the persons present could devise, even to taking it to pieces. If the switch is set wrong, the first wheel of the advancing locomotive throws it into its proper position again, and it is an impossibility that the train should leave the main track under any circumstances.

On a single track road, of course, a somewhat different arrangement is necessary, and there the switch is so contrived that it must always remain set for the main track, except when it is in the hands of the operator, so that it is impossible for him through any negligence to misplace it. The locomotive engineers, who are first-rate critics about a matter of this kind, express the utmost confidence in this invention; and it has already proved its utility by preventing several accidents on the railroads where it is in operation. A number of these switches are in use on the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Baltimore Roads, and during the past year they have fully demonstrated their utility and safety. They also have the merit of saving wear and tear in the track and the wheels and axles of cars and locomotives, and in passing over them no jar and shock are felt, as in the case of the switch in common use. This improved switch is the invention of Mr. Thomas Wharton, Jr., who has labored assiduously to perfect it in every particular, and he appears now to have accomplished all that could be desired.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HAGGERTY.

His Escape from the Officers of the Law—A Continuation of the Inquiry into its Circumstances before Judge Allison.

This morning at 9½ o'clock Judge Allison, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, resumed the inquiry, begun yesterday, into the circumstances attending the escape of James Haggerty.

Mr. Pettit, a member of the bar, being sworn, said—I saw the occurrence on Saturday; myself and Mr. Love stopped to see if the Brooks men were in the dock; I saw the van door open and when Haggerty stepped out my impression was that he struck some one; a man followed him to the hotel calling out something; a crowd of men standing in front of the restaurant made a passage way and let Haggerty pass through; there were about fifty persons in the crowd; when Haggerty had passed into the hotel the crowd closed up and began a sham fight; immediately after the crowd left the van I saw two policemen walk out from somewhere very leisurely; after Haggerty had escaped a number of policemen came up to the hotel; I couldn't recognize any of the persons; Mr. Thomas made every effort to pursue, but was prevented.

Jas. Clifton, prison keeper, sworn—I came up with the van on Saturday morning; when we drove into the court-yard a crowd pressed in against the van and I told them to stand back; Haggerty came out of the van after Albright and nearly knocked me down; I grabbed him by the coat-tail, but he got away, and then I pursued him; I can recognize one of the crowd; his name was James Whetmore, called "Mysterious Jimmy;" but he seemed to be keeping the crowd back.

Mr. Albright sworn—I am a day watchman at the County Prison; I came up with the van on Saturday; when we stopped in the court yard I told Haggerty that I would go out first, which I did; Haggerty immediately followed, springing about two yards; I followed him, but could not get near him in consequence of the crowd; they cried "fire" and tried to keep the officers back; when I got to the steps of the American House I was seized by the neck and thrown back; I might recognize some of the persons if I saw them again, but I don't know their names; at Sixth and Chesnut streets I saw some persons who had visited Haggerty at prison on Friday; Mullen was there; people are only allowed to converse with prisoners through the cell-door when the keeper is present; I did not see anything of Haggerty after he got into the crowd.

Detective Charles F. Miller sworn—I did not see anything of Haggerty; I was at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and noticed the crowd of persons at the hotel; I was talking with Detective Franklin when I heard the noise; then I saw Mr. Thomas in the crowd with his hat off, and thought they were beating him; I ran into the crowd and pulled them apart; I was told that Haggerty had got away, and at once notified the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and Judge Ludlow, and telegraphed all over the city; I knew about fifteen of the crowd about the hotel by their faces, but know the names of only a few; "Curly" Harris, Joe Burns, Donnelly, Fanner, and a man called "Skinny," were there; I will try to find out who the others were who appeared to be assisting in the escape.

James Steel sworn—I witnessed the escape, the crowd, and the blockade; I saw Dutch Ahern, but that was before the escape; the crowd was too large for me to recognize any one.

John Bartholomew sworn—About 10 o'clock Saturday morning I was standing in front of Mr. Ahern's office, and observed a number of professional thieves collected about the American House, and thought something must be up; I was told it was the "Whisky Ring;" I saw them there again at 12 o'clock; I heard there had been a fight at the American, but when I got there it was over; I saw Officers Thomas, Miller, and Franklin there; "Slim Jim" was one of the crowd; Tom Doran, Dutch Ahern, Harry Farmer, "Peanuts," and John McKuen, and some strange faces were there.

George W. Nott sworn—I was a prisoner charged with desertion of my wife, and came with Haggerty on Saturday; he asked me what I was up for, and I told him for desertion, and he said nothing more to me; he did not propose escape to me; I was looking out of the side of the van when Haggerty escaped; I saw nothing of the officers; the crowd was too great to admit of pursuit.

Mr. Galton, Clerk of the Court, said Judge Brewster had given him an order to have Haggerty brought up to the old court-room; this was the reason Haggerty was not taken to the new court-room, where they were trying Marrow and Dougherty; I gave the order to bring the prisoner up.

His Honor then directed the Clerk to make out separate warrants for the arrest of such of the parties mentioned by the witnesses as in the crowd assisting Haggerty's escape, and suspending further proceeding for the present.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—On Tuesday evening next the night school for artisans will be opened at the Central High School.

—When the alarm was given through the telegraph to the police stations that "Jimmy Haggerty" had escaped, the Lieutenant of the Germantown district misunderstood the personage, and sent his officers scouting for "Lieutenant" Haggerty.

—A match game of base ball will be played this afternoon, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Keystones of this city and the Atlantics of New York.

—At Point Breeze Park this afternoon there will be a trot between Victoria, Moscow, and Fanny for a purse of $300.

—A steamer has been recommended to supply the place of Penrose Ferry Bridge.

—The 1st Regiment of Artillery of New York will visit Philadelphia *en masse* some time during the coming spring.

—Any number of doors of dwellings are found open at night by the police.

—The Finance Committee of Councils has agreed to appropriate $700,000 additional for park purposes.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.—The success which has attended the freight route of the Lorillard Steamship Company between this port and New York is shown by the fact of their adding another new iron steamship to their line this fall, besides having others in the course of construction. The new vessel, known as the Regulator, was launched on the 16th inst. from the ship yard of Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester. Her dimensions and model are such as will insure large carrying capacity on a very light draft of water. The hull and deck beams are of iron. She has four iron water-tight bulkheads, and is built throughout of the best materials. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length on loaded water line, 168 feet; do. on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth, 19 feet 1 inch; between decks, 8 feet 9 inches. She will be ready for sea about the 10th of November, and will be commanded by Captain L. W. Pennington, of New York, an officer well known in the steam marine of the country. She will be in this city about that time, and will then be open to the inspection of the public.

A DEAR RIDE.—Mr. J. W. Paxson, a resident of Green street, keeps his carriage. Yesterday he went to Twenty-second and Washington streets on business, and while he transacted it tied his horse to a telegraph pole. A certain John Callahan, at the time rather under the influence of liquor, came along, and desiring a ride, unhitched the animal, jumped into the wagon, and drove off. At Fifteenth and Christian streets he ran into another wagon and smashed the one he had "borrowed." Police Officer O'Brien, who stood by, noticing John's tight condition, took him into custody, and afterwards, Mr. Paxson appearing and identifying his wagon, Alderman Dallas committed the festive Callahan to answer for its theft.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—Mr. Arthur Thatcher, of Messrs. Reeder & Thatcher, No. 14 N. Fourth street, died at his residence, N. Fifth street, last evening, suddenly. Mr. Thatcher has been actively engaged in the hardware business in the neighborhood of Fourth and Market for over thirty years as a member of the firms of James J. Duncan & Co. and Reeder & Thatcher. Mr. Thatcher was aged about sixty years, and yesterday was actively engaged in the prosecution of his business. He leaves a large number of friends to mourn his loss, to whom he had endeared himself by his charity, kindness of heart, and self-sacrificing spirit.

AN INFLUX OF SILVER.—There has been more silver received and handled at the United States Mint, in this city, during the past month, than has been forwarded to this depot for at least fifteen years. There is a great demand for fine bars (bullion) for shipment to foreign countries and for domestic use among the plate makers.

CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, while the lady of a house at Tenth and Jefferson streets was temporarily absent, James Jackson and James McDonald entered, and gathering together a lot of clothing, some jewelry, and a small amount of money, issued from the front door. They were observed coming out, and the alarm being given, Policeman Mathes captured them. Alderman Myers committed them to answer.

ACCIDENT.—This morning a colored man named Charles Ross, 25 years of age, was so badly injured by the falling of a girder upon him at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, that his life is in great peril. A pair of shears by which the girder was being hoisted, slipped, and the girder fell. The unfortunate resides at No. 1015 Sergeant street, and thither he was removed.

ROBBED.—Before daybreak this morning the tavern at the corner of Lold and Fitzwater streets was entered by a thief who came in through an unfastened cellar window. He decamped, undiscovered, with $25 worth of clothing and $15 in money.

OVERBOARD.—About 8 o'clock this morning Frank Merrick (colored) fell overboard into the Delaware river at Walnut street wharf. Officer John Kohane, of the Third district, fished him out.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President Receives Butterfield's Resignation as Assistant United States Treasurer—Speculations Thereon—Departure of General Grant for Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Butterfield and the Gold Speculations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The resignation of General Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York was received to-day by Secretary Boutwell. The resignation will be accepted as soon as a successor can be found. There are various speculations here as to the cause of the resignation. Some say that Butterfield has mixed in gold speculations, and was afraid to start an investigation. Butterfield's successor has not yet been settled upon, and will not be until Grant's return from Philadelphia.

Grant and His Lady.

The President and Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, accompanied by General and Mrs. Dent, left on the noon train to-day for Philadelphia, to attend the wedding of Bishop Simpson's daughter. The President will be the guest of Hon A. E. Borie during his stay in Philadelphia. He will return to Washington on Saturday.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President this morning appointed Samuel A. Harlow United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, vice Francis C. Barlow, resigned. Michael H. Collins has been appointed Appraiser of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C., and Joel C. Winch United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

Butterfield's Resignation.

Secretary Boutwell to-day received Assistant Treasurer Butterfield's letter of resignation, and very shortly afterwards went to the Executive Mansion, where he had a consultation with the President on the subject. Up to this time nothing further has transpired relative to the matter.

Secretary Boutwell

was at the State Department and Attorney-General's office during the forenoon. There was no formal Cabinet meeting to-day, though all the members were at the White House this morning.

Colored Bounty Frauds.

A circular from the War Department announces that C. C. Tucker, one of the parties against whom charges were recently preferred in connection with illegal colored bounty fraud actions has disproved his knowledge of the frauds or proper responsibility for them.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Presbyterian Reunion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The editors of the New York *Observer* have received returns from more than two-thirds of all the presbyteries, ratifying the reunion of the Presbyterian Church by the required majority. The two General Assemblies will meet in Pittsburg November 10 to count the votes and declare the result.

Probable Murder.

About 4 o'clock this morning Officer Donald, of the Sixth precinct, was shot by a man named Mahanken in a saloon, No. 203 Bowery. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. Mahanken subsequently surrendered himself and is now in custody.

GRASPING.

A Returned California Pioneer puts in a Claim for the Entire Town of Clayton, Delaware.

It is quite a common occurrence in this country, remarks the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of yesterday, for some man or woman to turn up and claim the ownership of a large tract of land on which a town or city now stands, by virtue of some old titles, deeds, or other papers of dead and forgotten people, and sometimes, as in the case of Mrs. Gaines, at New Orleans, such claimant is wonderfully successful. We, in Delaware, have so far been pretty free from such excitements; though we have at times heard rumors of the heirs of some old family putting in a claim for a large part of this city. Now, however, we are like to have a genuine sensation in this line.

The great Pacific Railroad has scarcely been opened before there comes speeding over it from the Golden State a gentleman who claims the ownership of one of the newest and most thriving of our Delaware towns—Clayton, in Kent county.

Some years ago a man named Richard Tibbett held possession of about one hundred acres of land in Kent county, through which, in course of time, the Delaware Railroad passed. As, owing to the indifference of the Smyrnians, the railroad did not go to that town, a station, called Smyrna station, was built, mainly for the accommodation of its people, in about the middle of the Tibbett farm. Around this station, in the course of time, a village was built, which was called Clayton. About eight years ago Richard Tibbett, at an advanced age, died, and his financial affairs not being left in a satisfactory condition, his land was disposed of at Sheriff's sale, Dr. William Daniels, of Smyrna, and Mason Bailey, of Kenton, becoming the joint purchasers. They wisely made the most of their bargain—built houses, sold lots, etc., and Clayton waxed strong and laughed at Smyrna for not being on the railroad, and for being an old fogy place generally.

The rest of the story we will let the Clayton *Herald* tell. It is as follows:—

"About three years ago, a man claiming to be Richard Tibbett's brother arrived in the vicinity, and stated that the land having been entailed by their father to Richard, during their life, and at his death, to him, he was the rightful owner, and commenced, or was about to commence, a suit for the land. In a short time, however, this claiming brother seemed to have got a 'flea in his ear,' and suddenly disappeared; whether he went down in a cave, or up in a balloon, we have never been able to ascertain, and whether he disappeared by fair play or foul play, the oldest inhabitant has never informed us.

"And now comes on John Whortenby, hailing from the far-off State of California, and claiming to be the nephew and legal heir of the aforesaid Richard. This last claimant evidently means business, having caused to be served upon the tenant, Mr. Gillmore, a writ of ejectment to try and determine the title.

"We understand that Daniels and Bailey, the owners, or holders of the farm, are very much agitated in regard to the matter, while parties who have purchased lots from the different holders and made improvements thereupon, are all astir, and we learn a meeting is soon to be held to raise a fund to resist the claiming of the man from the Golden State.

"The present owners of the land hold that Hon. N. B. Smithers, some years ago, drew a deed for this same land from Richard Tibbett to Isaac Hazell, and that Hazell deeded back to Tibbett, all of which was done with a view to break or cut the entailment, and that when the late Chancellor Harrington, President of the Delaware Railroad, procured depot grounds from Tibbett, he examined the title and was satisfied with it.

"On the other hand, Hons. T. F. Bayard and W. G. Whitely are Mr. Whortenby's counsel. 'When doctors disagree who shall decide?'"

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Nebraska Does not Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment—Ex-Assistant Treasurer Butterfield's Successor—No Appointment Yet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Minister McMahon Down on the Brazilians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—General McMahon, late Minister to Paraguay, and H. G. Worthington, late Minister to the Argentine Republic, arrived to-day and had an audience with the Secretary of State. General McMahon is very bitter on the Brazilians for the manner in which he was treated. He says his not being in regular communication with his Government was the fault of Brazil and not of Lopez.

Reception of Railroad Engineers by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The delegates to the Railroad Engineers' Convention, in session at Baltimore, numbering about one hundred and twenty, headed by Charles Wilson and Major C. L. Keontz, called on the President this morning, and were received in the east room. The delegates present are from all parts of the country. The President expressed his gratification at meeting the gentlemen representing this class of industry, and expressed sincere wishes for the prosperity and success of their organizations.

Decision by Delano.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that vintners are not subject to the special tax on liquor dealers for selling their own products at the place of manufacture.

The Yerger Case.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Mr. Phillips said on account of an arrangement in progress between the Attorney-General and the counsel for E. M. Yerger, it was thought best that no motion should be made this morning for further proceedings. If, therefore, there was no objection on the part of the court, he would postpone moving until a subsequent day of the term. The Chief Justice replied that they would consider the matter, and answer to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Butterfield's Successor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Butterfield will remain in charge until relieved, although his resignation is in the hands of Boutwell. Speculation is rife as to his successor. Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank, was offered the place last night, and declined. This is the third time he has rejected it. Judge Folger says he will not take it; so the matter is as much in the dark as ever.

Severe Snow Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Snow commenced falling here last night, and to-day a severe snow-storm prevails.

FROM THE WEST.

Not Ratified.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—An Omaha despatch says that the extensively published statement that the Nebraska Legislature ratified the fifteenth amendment last March is incorrect, that body having adjourned, without taking action on it, in February. Governor Butler will probably call an extra session this winter.

Disastrous Fire in Wisconsin.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—A large fire last night nearly destroyed the little town of Montana, forty miles from here, on the Illinois Central Railroad. About twenty buildings were destroyed in the business portion of the town, including the passenger and freight depots, post office, and stores of all kinds. Several families were thrown out of their homes. The loss is $60,000, and insurance small. The night was very cold; fire lasted only one hour.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Oct. 26—Noon.—This city is entirely tranquil. The Government has taken great precautions to guard against disorder, but no manifestation is likely to occur.

Serrano Threatens to Resign.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—It is reported that Serrano threatens to resign the regency in case of a rupture between the Unionists and Progressists.

Burlingame's Embassy.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.—The Chinese Embassy, after having visited the capitals of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, left to-day for the Netherlands.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Evening.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 81¼; 1865s, 81¼; 1867s, 82¼; 10-40s, 76½. Erie, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 97¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Evening.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged; the sales reached 12,000 bales, of which 4000 were for export and speculation. Western Flour, 23s. 9d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d.

LONDON, Oct. 26—Evening.—Linseed oil, £29 12s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.@1s. 8¼d.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—The steamship City of Washington arrived at 3 P. M. to-day.

FISK, JR.

He Addresses a Letter to President Grant—A Characteristic Note.

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Although a month has passed since the great gold explosion in Wall street, the matter still continues to agitate the public mind, and promises to do so for some time longer. A new phase of the great scandal is just now the theme of common discussion among the Wall street people. It has given new interest to the history of the panic, and the question "Where is this all going to end?" is passed from lip to lip. This is a conundrum that no one has yet been able to solve. Everybody knows, however, that the end is not yet, and what the end will be no one can tell. A Washington despatch, published in a morning journal of yesterday, has evoked the following communication from James Fisk, Jr.:—

MR. FISK TO PRESIDENT GRANT, GREETING.

To the Editor of the *World*—Sir:—In the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* this morning I read the following paragraph:—

> In the course of conversation your correspondent remarked upon the bold attempt of Mr. Fisk to obtain from the President advance information regarding the financial policy of the Government. The President's reply was substantially as follows:—
>
> "I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character, I didn't think it worth noticing."

My first feeling on reading this was naturally one of indignation that a gentleman occupying the highest station in the land should use such language concerning one with whom he had maintained friendly relations, and from whom he had received nothing but acts of kindness.

But, after a moment's reflection, I felt that I was mistaken in attaching the least importance to this statement. It is obviously a pure invention of the venerable Scot who presides over the *Herald*. It is simply *impossible* that the President can have used any such language about me. General Grant never would have accepted the hospitality and shared the table of a man whom he believed to be so destitute of moral character as this *canard* pretends.

General Grant spent three hours at my table on one occasion, and made the entire journey to Boston in my company, as is well known to many gentlemen who were with us, and who know that our relations were of the most friendly character. He and his family have repeatedly accepted trifling favors at my hands, of such a nature as are perfectly proper among friends (and which I mention now with no intention of implying that they have placed General Grant under any obligation), but which no gentleman would accept from one whom he did not consider a friend. Indeed, so perfectly easy have been the relations between us, that General Grant has always dispensed with those little formalities of acknowledgment which other gentlemen, equally eminent, but less intimate with me, have thought it necessary to observe (not even thanking me for them), and the numerous little services which it has been my pleasure to render him have been treated on both sides as a matter of course, just as they should be between friends quite at ease with each other.

On the very occasion on which this *Herald* inventor pretends that General Grant felt so insulted our conversation was most agreeable and lasted nearly an hour.

Having thus shown the absurdity of the *Herald* story, it is not necessary that it should receive any further notice. General Grant cannot be expected to publish a disavowal of all language that sensational reporters may put in his mouth; and as he has never contradicted one of my statements hitherto, I shall not trouble him to confirm this in detail, though he will undoubtedly do so, if called upon.

Yours truly, JAMES FISK, JR.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Seizure of Illicit Stills in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The United States Internal Revenue officers, with 120 armed men under their command, seized seven stills and other property in Brooklyn to-day. They were assaulted by a crowd throwing sticks and stones, but the mob was driven off.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

HAVRE, Oct. 26.—Cotton closed quiet for both.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—Petroleum closed firm.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—Five-twenties closed firm at 87⅝@88f.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 71f. 52c.

FROM CANADA.

Fall of Snow.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—About four inches of snow fell here this morning. At Walkertown, Port Elgin, and other points in the North and West, about two feet of snow has fallen.

The local Parliament of Quebec is convoked for Nov. 18 and the Dominion Parliament for Feb. 15.

THE COMMON PLEAS.

Appointment of Edward M. Paxson to the Vacancy.

The following correspondence between Governor Geary and Edward M. Paxson has been made public:—

"EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 25, 1869.—Edward M. Paxson, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir: Reposing high confidence in you as a gentleman and lawyer, I hereby tender you the position of Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, vice Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, resigned.

"Requesting your acceptance, and an early reply by telegraph and by letter,

"I am yours, etc.,
"JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1869.—To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—Your favor of the 25th instant tendering me the position of Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia vice Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, resigned, has been received.

"I accept the position with pleasure, with my thanks for the courteous terms in which you have tendered it. Be assured that I will endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the office with fidelity. EDWARD M. PAXSON."

The Great Base Ball Match.

At half past three o'clock this afternoon there were about 7000 persons present at the base ball ground, Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, to witness the match between the Atlantics and the Keystones.

The game commenced at 2·45, Cuthbert being umpire, and the Atlantics going to the bat:—

First Inning—Atlantic, 1; Keystone, 1.
Second Inning—Atlantic, 3; Keystone, 2.
Third Inning—Atlantic, 5; Keystone, 0.
Fourth Inning—Atlantic, 4; Keystone, 3.

DECEASE OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—Benjamin S. Burling, a well-known and respected merchant of this city, died at his residence on West Logan Square, yesterday, in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased, for many years, was the senior partner in the firm of Burling & Loughead, doing business at No. 129 N. Front street, his principal dealings being as shipping merchant in the West Indian and South American trade, but for the past ten years he has not been actively engaged in its transactions.

Mr. Burling was born at Newburg, New York, in the year 1791. His parents were Friends, and from them he received a good plain education. In after life he improved all the opportunities at his command for obtaining useful knowledge, and was an agreeable, intelligent gentleman. He came to this city to push his fortunes when a young man, and first engaged himself as supercargo to Batavia, East Indies, for the well-known merchant, Israel Israel, and on his return he was despatched as supercargo to the West Indies by the house of Charles A. Harper & Co. In 1836 he established himself in the shipping business, and had at times a small fleet of vessels under his control. He was a very benevolent man in an unostentatious way, and was accustomed to give regular weekly stipends to a number of poor people who came to his office by appointment. He continued during life an active member of the Society of Friends, and was wont to attend the Hicksite meeting-house on Race street, above Fifteenth.

FIRE.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the barn on the farm of Dennis Buckly at Belmont road and the inclined plane. The structure was totally destroyed, but the live stock in it at the time the flames were discovered, were all saved. Loss, $2800. Insurance, $1900.

NO PAY, NO WORK.—The appropriation from which the dog-catchers are paid having become exhausted, the fleet-footed pursuers of unmuzzled canines no longer traverse our streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New. 100½
$7800 do ....ls. 100½
$1200 do. 100½
$500 Pa 6s. W L Cp. 101
$3000 W Jer R 6s... 91
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se....103¼
$2000 5-20s, '67 cp...117¼
$4000 Phil & E 6s..
s5wn.... 86½
12 sh C & Am Sc. 2d 64½
300 Reading..ls.b30. 48½
200 do.....b30. 48½
200 do.....b30. 48½
17 sh Phil & T R..117½
100 sh Hestonv'e.b60 12
100 do.... b60. 12
100 sh Leh N St..... 33¾
500 sh St Nich C.b60.3 1-6
200 sh New Creek.. ½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, N..ls.100½
$1000 N Pa 7s...s5. 89
10 sh N Cent R.... 47½
1 sh Pa & T R...118
100 sh Penna...b60. 56

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY OLIVE LOGAN,

The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuthslm

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8§p5

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*

$5000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
JAMES H. CASTLE,
No. 115 South FIFTH Street.
1t*

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, onl yat the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.